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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. I, No. 41

Section 1

August 18, 1933

PROGRESS ON CODES

The Washington Post reports that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, placed a code before representatives of the oil industry and told them it had been gone over by President Roosevelt and would be submitted for formal approval by the President at 4:30 p.m. today. Agreement on a code for the steel industry is expected today, General Johnson said. Public hearings for the automobile industry are to begin this morning. Quick decision is expected. Representatives of the coal industry have been called into conference with General Johnson and his aids today. The oil code was the first to provide for Government price-fixing and control of production.

CANADA WHEAT PLAN

Canada and the United States are following different paths in trying to reduce the world's enormous wheat surplus, J. T. Hull, Canadian wheat pool statistician, said yesterday, according to a Canadian Press report from Winnipeg. The Canadian wheat pools advocate a quota system, while Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is putting into operation an acreage-reduction scheme, said Mr. Hull. In the Dominion it was proposed to limit deliveries by each individual farmer to his country elevator, based on his average deliveries in a period of years. The Dominion's amount would be divided proportionally by provinces. The Canadian system, Mr. Hull contended, obviated the need for compensation and a processing tax and gave the farmer more latitude.

EXCHANGE RUMORS

Reports that the United States is on the verge of creating a dollar exchange stabilization fund were displayed conspicuously in several morning papers today (Friday), the United Press reports from London. Some predicted an Anglo-American conflict. The fund, if created, would be similar to the British equalization fund designed to regulate the price of the pound sterling in relation to other currencies.

DESTROY DUTCH BULBS

This is bulb-destruction week in the Haarlem district particularly and in Holland generally, says a wireless to the New York Times. The object is the same as that of the Brazilians in burning their coffee--to reduce the supply and increase prices. The famous Dutch bulbs, once the pride of the nation, are now a drug on the market, after having made fortunes for many growers. In the Haarlem region they are being brought in in carloads and thrown into garbage cans and refuse piles. Hundreds of thousands of tulips, hyacinths and narcissi are being destroyed in this manner. Destruction week has been "decreed" by the "adjustment committee for rehabilitation of the industry."

Section 2

Protects Indian Lands An Associated Press report in the Washington Post (Aug. 17) says: "The American Indian lands, long a subject of controversy between the red and white races, are to be immediately protected from further sale under an order approved (Aug. 16) by Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department. Acting with the Secretary's approval, Commissioner John Collier, of the Indian Bureau, ordered all Indian superintendents to stop immediately the sale of Indian lands under the so-called allotment law. The allotment law, passed in 1887 to establish Indian reservations, provided each man, woman and child a parcel of land which was held in trust by the Government. When the owner died it became virtually mandatory to sell the land, and neighboring Indians having little or no capital saw their lands passing into the hands of the white man. When the law was passed the Indian lands in the country totaled 133,000,000 acres. At present they are only 47,000,000 acres and Collier asserts the sale of the Indian home lands has been one of the principal causes of 'the ruin of tribes in all parts of the country.' ...The order will apply to the Osages and the Five Tribes Indians insofar as the sale of their land is subject to control by the Federal Government."

Milk Control In an editorial (Aug. 17) on Milk Control in New York State, The New York Times says that Governor Lehman "....has a way of asking penetrating questions. His latest are addressed to the State Milk Control Board. What data has it at hand to justify the present price spread between producer and consumer? Is the distributor's profit 'fair and reasonable'? Is the existing 'classification plan,' under which the distributor takes the farmer's milk and pays him at the end of the month in accordance with the use to which the milk is put, the last word? What about control of production? What relation does the local price structure bear to the prices prescribed in the codes now under consideration by the Federal authorities? Such questions reveal the scope of the experiment in State control on which New York, for better or worse, has embarked. The answers to all of them can hardly be expected at once, although the joint legislative committee promised last spring that its final report would contain 'the most complete and detailed analysis of the milk distributor's spread ever compiled.' The board has been in existence only four months, and has had its hands full dealing with the immediate emergency culminating in the up-State milk strike. With that out of the way, and the Governor justified by the event both in his refusal to call out the militia and in his later refusal to be intimidated by the strikers, it is now in order to consider redress of grievances and adoption of a more enduring program...."

Spengler on Malthus Joseph J. Spengler in an article on Population Doctrines in The Journal of Political Economy says "....Who would appraise the American critics of Malthus must appraise Malthus' work....In brief, Malthus argued that, in light of the probable improvements in productive technique, population growth must be controlled if poverty is to be prevented -- a proposition valid even today. Malthus implied, however, that population growth would probably be halted at and not above the subsistence level. In the light of a hundred years' experience, it is plain that he greatly underrated technological progress and the elasticity of the standard and the scale of living; that he was more accurate in saying that progress may eventuate in both an increase in numbers and an elevation

of the scale of life than in predicting that population pressure would eventually depress American wages. Modern writers find the long-time check to population growth in a standard of living which is moving more and more above the subsistence level. The modern writers' checks, with the exception of the unimportant check of H. Spencer, fall within the threefold classification of Malthus. Hence, while strictly speaking Malthus' formula is inclusive of the present-day treatment of such writers as Fetter, practically speaking there is a marked difference in emphasis. The moderns treat man as an animal-plus, whereas Malthus treated him primarily as an animal. The numerous American critics who emphasized improvements in methods, the dynamics of progress, and the elasticity of the scale of living and the standard of living were justified in criticizing Malthus' underestimate of the efficacy of those factors as preventives of poverty. The American prediction of an expanding standard of living was weakened by the failure to realize that control of conception is a necessary prerequisite of the maintenance of an achieved scale of consumption and by the failure to analyze the manner in which a standard rises. In the last analysis the Americans (including Clark) but gave expression to a pious hope based upon faith or upon a very short historical experience..."

Few Animals
Show TB

Butchers' and Packers' Gazette (Aug. 1) says: "Beef and hog carcasses condemned for tuberculosis at Chicago are now so relatively few in number that buyers take little risk in making bids, and prices are stronger to that extent, says H. R. Smith, live stock commissioner of the National Live Stock Exchange, referring to records just compiled by the Division of Meat Inspection of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Exclusive of reactors, there were only 904 beef carcasses condemned for tuberculosis at Chicago during the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, out of a total kill of 1,344,568, or .07 percent. This is in comparison with 1,869 or .13 percent of the total kill condemned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and 22,547 or 1.12 percent condemned for tuberculosis during the same period seven years ago....This is of great significance to the residents of these States, not only because it has reduced to a large extent a destructive disease among farm animals, but has also removed the cause of certain types of tuberculosis in the human family."

Endowments for
Research

Nature (London, Aug. 5) comments editorially: "It was formerly a matter of some concern in Great Britain that scientific research, both pure and applied, had not that liberal endowment which it enjoys in the United States, and this is still very often the subject of rather invidious comparison; although, from the point of view of Government grants, scientific research has recently suffered perhaps even more drastic cuts in the United States than in Great Britain. An investigation of the real position in regard to post-graduate scholarships recently undertaken by the Society of Chemical Industry -- the results of which have just been published in the Society's Journal -- show, however, that so far as scholarships are concerned, the youth of Great Britain is fairly well served. Whatever may be thought of the Government's action in withdrawing a few thousands from the vitally important endowment of research, one may still find some hope and stimulation in the long and growing list of private endowments."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 17.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.50; cows good \$3.50-\$4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.35; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$5.50. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.20-\$4.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$4.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3-\$3.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-\$7.75.

Grain: No.1. d.no. spr. wheat,* Minneap $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hd. wr,* K.C. $81\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 89; No.1 w.wh. Portland 67-68; No.2 am.dur.,* Minneap $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $88\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 rye, Minneap $65\frac{3}{4}$ - $67\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 yellow corn K.C. $46\frac{1}{2}$ -47; No.3 yellow, Chi. $48\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats, Minneap $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $34\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $31\frac{1}{2}$ -33; Chi. 31-33; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap 54-55; No.1 flaxseed Minneap $\$1.89\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.91\frac{1}{2}$.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.50 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$2.10 f.o.b. northern and central points. L.I. sacked stock \$2.15-\$2.65 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.65 and Nebr. cobbler \$2.60-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chi. E.S. Va. and Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes 75-\$1.25 in N.Y.C.; N.C. stock 75. Calif. yellow onions \$1-\$1.15; Whites \$1.25-\$1.35; and Iowa and Ill. 75-\$1 per 50 lb sack in Chi. Va. Elberta peaches, all sizes 75-\$2.25 per bu. bask. in eastern cities. Ill. Elbertas \$1-\$2 in Chi. N.Y. Oldenburg apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. 75-85 and Penn. Wealthys 90 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 65 points to 8.97 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.21 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 66 points to 9.37 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 68 points to 9.33 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 score $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 score 18 cents. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Young Americas $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 16 to 21 cents; Standards 14 to $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. I, No. 42

Section I

August 19, 1933

IOWA FARM FORECLOSURES

Corporations, banks, insurance companies and investment companies, which once took mortgages on Iowa farms as security for loans, today own land equal in area to about seven of the State's ninety-nine counties, according to W. G. Murray and R. C. Bentley, agricultural economists of Iowa State College, says a report from Ames. About 2,500,000 acres of Iowa's total arable land, 7.2 percent of the total, has thus passed from the hands of individual owners to absentee owners in the last ten years. The two economists, in a survey of 54 counties of the State, found the number of foreclosures on farm property increased each year over the preceding one as agricultural prices slumped, beginning in 1921. The only exception to this trend was in 1929, when prices improved. A definite relationship was found between the percentage of corporation holdings in a county and land values in the section. In general, lower-valued land had been overvalued when the mortgage was taken, and the same relationship did not carry into land valued considerably higher. Thus, when the farmer's crop prices began to decline, low-producing but overvalued land was first to be taken over by the mortgage holder, it was found. (A.P.)

MILK PRICE INQUIRY

The Senate, says an Albany report to the New York Times yesterday, passed a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the Milk Control Board and allocated \$25,000 for an investigation of the spread between the price paid to the milk farmer and that charged to the retail consumer. The board made public a new order designed to assure the milk farmer of more complete information as to how the dealers arrive at the prices they pay him. This was one of the issues in the recent strike.

WHEAT IMPORTS

A report of the International Institute of Agriculture, according to an Associated Press report from Rome, says the European demand for wheat from Russia and overseas exporters this year likely would drop 3,200,000 metric tons under last year's needs. It was estimated the requirements would not exceed 8,500,000 tons.

EXTEND C.C.C.

President Roosevelt's first experiment in reducing unemployment was given an official blessing yesterday by its sponsor and also a new lease on life. This happened when the President announced that he would extend the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps for another six months, even though in doing this he must move approximately 450 of the existing camps to areas where winter weather is less severe. (Baltimore Sun.)

Section: 2

New York The final paragraph of a long editorial summary of the Milk Strike milk strike in New York appearing in American Agriculturist (August 19) says: "The gravest result which comes from a bitter controversy like this milk strike is the enmities and the personal feeling aroused between neighbors in formerly peaceful country communities. Men who have lived together as neighbors in freidnship over a lifetime have in some cases been almost at each other's throats and are now not on speaking terms. We have reports where brothers have been on opposite sides of this controversy. The situation is not unlike a civil war. One knowing and loving farmers would never have believed that a situation like this could grow into such proportions in the good old farm country. We do not refer to the strike itself but rather to some of the methods by which it was conducted. But friends and neighbors must continue to live and do business with one another. If mistakes have been made in calling or handling this trike they must be forgiven, remembering at all times that some farmers have been rather desperate because of the hard times. It is easy to make mistakes when one is excited and overwrought and under heat of excitement. Much of the violence must be blamed upon the agitators not sincerely interested in dairymen. Some of these are in jail and should stay there. But so far as real farmers are concerned our hope is that friends and neighbors will forgive and forget. No matter which side of this affair you have been on, the most important thing is to pour oil on troubled waters and do all possible to restore again peace and friendship."

Sees Economic Reversal ^{new} The/economic order now taking form is permanent, not temporary, and will constitute a reversal in the relationship of capital and labor, Dr. H. S. Person said August 15 in an address at Johnsonburg, N.J., at the economic conference for engineers being held at the summer camp of Stevens Institute of Technology. Dr. Person is managing director of the Taylor Society of New York. He formerly was head of the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College. "Among changes now developing is that in the capital-labor relationship," he said. "It is not unlikely that we are on the way to a complete reversal of the capital-labor relationship. We are actually taking steps toward making labor a fixed overhead and capital and profits the variable."

Employment Gains Approximately 400,000 factory workers returned to jobs in July, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced Thursday. At the same time she asserted that the purchasing power of all workers in manufacturing plants had increased around \$29,000,-000 last month, as compared with March. These statements, Miss Perkins explained, were based upon the indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of her department, showing a 39.2 percent rise in earnings during that period. A decline in employment and payrolls in July has been the rule. (Baltimore Sun.)

**Canadian
Wheat**

Canada is determined to dispose of huge surplus wheat stocks by dumping or subsidized exports if necessary, should the international wheat conference which opens in London Monday be a failure like its predecessor, it is learned from a United Press report. Canada and the United States between them hold about 400,000,000 bushels of excess wheat. Wheat negotiators in London already view gravely developments in the Chicago and Winnipeg wheat markets. They began preliminary conversations yesterday, preparatory for the conference to which 31 nations have been invited. Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States are the chief producing nations represented. Russia has been invited. In addition 26 other nations have been asked to send representatives in hope that a world plan to limit production and raise prices to farmers may be agreed upon. (Wall Street Journal, August 18.)

**Milk
Goats**

"The demand for milk goats is apparently increasing," says Veterinary Medicine for September. A good milk goat should produce about four quarts of milk daily and one such goat can be practically maintained on kitchen scraps and lawn clippings of a private residence. In some localities goats are rented for \$5 a month. Where an interest in goat milk can be stimulated in a community the renting of goats is profitable not only to the consumer but also to the renter.

**Firm Date
Market**

Firm prices and stabilized market practices in the California date industry are assured for at least a 3-year contract period under the newly organized California Date Exchange. Operating under a minimum of 85 percent tonnage control and an actual control of over 90 percent of the 1932 Coachella Valley tonnage on July 1 of this year, the exchange is in effect a voluntary super-cooperative of cooperatives and independents in the California industry. It will stabilize grades and sales practices, determine minimum prices and act as an invoice clearing house for members. (Western Canner and Packer, August.)

**China Tea
Trade**

"...It is one of the most attractive features of the trade in China that whenever an exporter buys a tea, all his competitors are immediately notified of the purchase and the price paid," says The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal for August. "Thus since all exporters are given samples of every new tea on arrival, an effective finger is kept on the pulse of the market day by day. Although purchases are made on sample, it is rarely indeed that a delivery falls short of the market sample particularly in Shanghai. The Shanghai Tea Guild is a very powerful body, entirely Chinese, and heavy penalties are inflicted by them on any dealer who makes a bad delivery save through some mischance."

**Starch from
Sweetpotatoes**

"A new industry, that of making high-grade starch from sweetpotatoes, may arise as the result of a process reported to the American Chemical Society by Dr. F. H. Thurber of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Formerly sweetpotato starch could not compete with imported white potato starch because of its grayish-yellow color. Dr. Thurber finds that this objectionable tint can be removed by alkaline sulfite solutions." (The Literary Digest, August 19.)

Lippman and Farm Relief "Walter Lippman, the noted publicist, is becoming a convert to the farm cause," says an editorial in the Daily Argus-Leader, August 14. "As he studies the statistics and his mind reaches into broader fields, he becomes aware of the fundamental cause of the depression--the disparity in price between the things the producer sells and those he must buy....The progress of his thinking is indicated in his current article about farm price disparity. A year ago he maintained that unemployment was the cause of the depression. He saw, as do other city dwellers, only the long lines of unemployed men and did not delve deeply enough into the subject to ascertain why they were unemployed. Now his vision has broadened. He is learning the city workers are unemployed because the farmers are not able to buy the wares of the factory. His conclusion is that farm prices must be placed on a parity with industrial prices in order to achieve a proper volume in the barter of goods and services...'It is only,' Mr. Lippman says, 'as you close the gap between what he (the farmer) receives and what he buys that you are really laying a basis for "recovery". Therefore, as manufactured goods rise you have to raise farm prices by that much more to obtain any real result....If this principle is not clearly recognized, there is a distinct possibility that the whole program will become a mere multiplication of dollar prices without actual remedy of the disharmony of prices. If, for example, you raise the price of raw materials, then raise the price of manufactured goods in proportion, raise wages to offset the price increase, raise prices to offset the wage increase, raise raw materials still more. And thus you can easily find yourself in a vicious spiral....That is why it is so vitally important that the NRA should show as great an interest in restraining the increase of some prices as it does in raising wages of farm prices. If it fails to do so, it is likely to produce a senseless inflation.'"

Road Building Revives "Road building has regained its economic prestige. After a holiday of approximately a year and a half, the world has gone back to expansion of its motor transportation facilities to give jobs to idle men and to make more room for the motor vehicle. The United States, as might be expected of the world's most thoroughly motorized nation, is the leader in this movement with a special Government grant of \$400,000,000. Other countries are not laggard. England, Germany, France, and Italy have done likewise on a smaller scale. Latin-American countries which have sore need for roads as well as a means for absorption of idle workers have dug down into their depleted treasuries for funds that will accomplish both purposes....Expansion of the primary system of highways is occupying the attention of most of the countries now reembarbed upon road programs. The United States has completed three-fourths of its basic network; 'completed' in the sense that this fraction of the total mileage has received some form of surfacing treatment. To be sure, the emergency nature of the appropriations for unemployment relief to some extent governs the unusual balance in present operations. It is partly with the idea of spreading work opportunities over as wide a territory as possible and in areas of direst need that the program includes feeder and by-pass road construction, street and highway widening and resurfacing operations. That this can be done to the best advantage in improving the system attests the fact that the fundamental network has been brought to a fairly satisfactory condition...." (Editorial Christian Science Monitor, August 16.)

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Vol. L, No. 43

Section 1

August 21, 1933

BASIC CODES

The press reports that President Roosevelt signed on Saturday basic codes for the lumber, oil and steel industries and has set Wednesday as a limit for completion of the coal code. The lumber code includes provision for conservative lumbering.

BLISTER RUST

Plans for expenditure of \$1,152,000 for blister rust control work in five Western States, involving the employment of several thousand men immediately, were announced Saturday in Spokane, the Associated Press reports. S. N. Wyckoff, senior plant pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, will be in charge of the work. Crews of 30 men each will be distributed throughout timber areas of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, where the rust has been found, and in areas where prevention work can be done.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Fear of a world wheat "dumping" war, unless an international productive agreement is reached, hung over the delegates to the wheat conference on the eve of their resumption of deliberations in London, the United Press reports from London. Members of the United States group said in private conversation that they regard the chances of an agreement "about even", but foresee a fight by wheat-importing countries. The Americans are convinced a two-year wheat curtailment period is necessary, but the majority dread the political consequences. The sharp breaks on the Chicago and Winnipeg markets recently, despite serious crop damage throughout North America, were regarded as having emphasized the urgent necessity of curtailment of wheat growing.

BANK RESOURCES

The first report on the condition of the national banking system since the panic and holiday of March disclosed it had emerged with renewed strength and had total resources of \$20,-860,491,000 as of June 30. This figure, announced by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, on the basis of the first bank call since last December, compared with total resources at the end of last year of \$23,310,-970,000. The December total was reported by 6,016 banks, however, while the June figure represented the assets of 4,902 institutions. At the end of June 985 national banks were unlicensed and operating under restrictions or not at all. They had aggregate resources of \$1,441,436,000, making a grand total for licensed and unlicensed institutions of \$22,301,927,000, or a shrinkage of \$999,047,000 in value and 129 in number. The June 30 resources compared with \$22,367,711,000 for 6,150 national banks on June 30, 1932. (Press.)

Section 2

Revenue Internal revenue collections for the Government in July
Increases rose \$69,429,228 over the collections for the same month in
1932, figures issued at the Treasury Department revealed.

The increase figured in percentage is 112 percent. The total for the month was \$131,115,696, as compared with \$61,686,468 for July 1932. It includes income tax payments, liquor taxes and the new processing taxes. The latter to date form but a minor figure in the revenue. (Press.)

River Foretells "Rivers can be made to foretell their own floods by means
Own Flood of a new gaging device that not only measures the water level
upstream but broadcasts the information by short-wave radio,"
says The Literary Digest of August 19. "Irvin Ingerson, an engineer, is responsible for the device now in use at a gaging station on the Pitt River near Beiber, California, and at the Hat Creek Station on Mount Lassen. The device, similar to a telephone dial system working in reverse, translates the water movements into code radio signals. The receiver hears the code call of the station followed by buzzes indicating the height. Changes of depth are indicated long before the water reaches a danger level down stream."

Our "It is the universal belief that affairs of exceptional
Civilization moment are pending at home and abroad," says an editorial in
Reviews of Reviews for July. "We seem to be making new chapters of history at a rapid rate. European statesmen have recently asserted that the nations are at the turning point. One road before them leads to possible salvation. The broader and more easy road, down which they have seemed at intervals to be moving with accelerated speed is plainly labeled 'Chaos', and there is bold warning that it will bring them quickly to the full collapse of their already weakened institutions. History is, indeed, a matter principally of self-consciousness. Philosophers can satisfy themselves that periods about which little has been said or written may well have been fraught with as much fateful influence upon human destiny as those other periods that are kept in memory by records of names and events that we call historic. We study epochs as important or otherwise, in relation to the rise or fall of races, of economic systems, or of political empires....As we deal with our own contemporary problems, while also we gain new light through research upon the buried cities and the vanished life of former times, is it not highly important that we should ask ourselves what elements or factors of what we term our present civilization are worthy to be upheld and retained? One-third of the twentieth century is now gone beyond recovery. The high hopes with which we left the nineteenth century behind us have not been fulfilled. We have been involved in troubles, greater than the most direful Cassandra could have predicted."

**German Land
Reform**

The question of big estates, whose owners have still survived all attempts to dislodge them, has again arisen in Germany, says a London Times dispatch printed in the New York Times, August 21. Attempts to break up for settlement the hopelessly indebted estates brought Chancellors Bruening and von Schleicher to their fall. In the days before its ascendancy to office National Socialism always laid particular emphasis on its socialism in agricultural districts. Plans for the settlement of 12,000 to 15,000 men on the land had been prepared for 1934. Land settlement schemes, however, have come to a standstill, according to Herr Karpenstein, Nazi leader in Pomerania, because no land is available.

**Cooperation
in China**

The People's Tribune (Shanghai) for July 16, in discussing the cooperative movement in China, says: "...The farmer, in China as elsewhere, is exploited not merely by the banker and money lender, but also by the merchant buyer of his goods. The purchaser from the cities pays the farmer, of course, as little as he can. The farmer, always urgently in need of ready money, is at a great disadvantage with regard to bargaining, and in this respect the old individualism of the Chinese farmer is a thing working most disastrously to his own ruin. Cooperative marketing by the farmers themselves can alter this most vitally. The farmers of any village or community, by organizing and personally seeing to the sale of their products, can secure themselves better prices, gaining for themselves the profits which have been and still are going to the middlemen. And this with no loss to the consumers in the city. It is not the consumer who underpays the farmers; it is the middleman who exploits both. And even as the farmers can organize to get better prices for the sale of their product, so can they organize as consumers also, in order to purchase the goods which they require, whether for agricultural use or for personal consumption. Even with the admitted overcrowding in much of China, there is little doubt that in most of the country there is a sufficiency for the needs of the common farmers, if the exploitation from above is eliminated...."

**Milk-Borne
Diseases**

At the International Pediatric Conference, held in London, Dr. J. M. Hamill, medical inspector of the Ministry of Health, said that about 7 percent of the milk samples taken at various towns in the country contained tubercle bacilli. Two thousand deaths, mostly in children, occurred annually from bovine tuberculosis, and there were a large number of persons with nontuberculous bovine tuberculosis who did not die from the disease but were sufferers throughout life....Prof. G. B. Allaria of Turin said that there was always a debatable question between those who asserted the necessity of giving children raw milk and those who upheld the necessity for bacterial purification, even at the expense of its vital properties. In the present state of the dairy industry in most countries the bacterial danger was the greater. This view was also supported by Prof. Pierre Lereboullet of Paris, who, while urging a vigorous initiative to improve the conditions of milk production and sale in all countries, so that safe milk for all children might be available, contended that in the absence of such an elaborate and controlled organization the boiling of milk before consumption remained the sole method of protection. (Editorial, Journal of American Medical Association, August 12.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 19.--Livestock at Chi.; Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.50; cows good \$3.50-\$4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.35; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.20-\$4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$4.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3-\$3.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7-\$8.

Grain: No. 1. d. no. spr. wheat, * Minneap $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 hd. wr, * K.C. 80-82; Chi. $87\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1. w. wh. Portland 64-67; No. 2 am. dur, * Minneap $80\frac{1}{4}$ - $83\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap 61-7/8--63-7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 46-50; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $51\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $31\frac{1}{2}$ -33; Chi. 34- $37\frac{1}{2}$; Spec. No. 2 barley Minneap 56-58; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.88-\$1.90.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes brought \$2-\$2.50 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$2.10 f.o.b. northern and central points. L.I. sacked cobbler \$2.40-\$2.65 in the East. Nebr. sacked cobbler \$2.55-\$2.60 and Idaho Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chi. E.S. Md. and Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes 75-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Fla. stock 75-\$1 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C. Mass. yellow varieties of onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50 lb sack in N.Y.C.; N.Y. stock 75-\$1. Calif. yellows \$1-\$1.15 and Ill. and Iowa 75-\$1 in Chi. Va. Elberta peaches 75-\$2.25 per bu. bask. all sizes in city markets. Ill. Elbertas \$1.75-\$2 and Ind. \$1.85-\$2.25 in Chi. E.S. Md. and Va. cantaloupes various varieties, 50-\$1.25 per stand. crate of 36 melons in consuming centers. N.Y. No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. Oldenburg apples 75-85; Wealthys 60-90 and Penn. Wealthys 90-\$1 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points to 8.90 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.11 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.30 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.25 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 20 cents; 91 score 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score 19 cents. Wholesale prices No. 1. fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Young Americas 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 to 21 cents; Standards 15 to 16 cents; Firsts 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 44

Section 1

August 22, 1933

WHEAT CONFERENCE

The world wheat conference, attended by delegates from 31 nations, made rapid progress yesterday toward an agreement for a 2-year reduction in wheat acreages planted, and limitation of wheat exports, says a United Press report from London. The Americans led the fight for early approval of this reduction, which they insisted was essential, if wheat prices are to be raised to a level that eventually will show a fair profit to the farmer. The delegates in two lengthy secret sessions accepted the draft of such an agreement but insisted on several reservations. The first sharp test will come Wednesday, it was indicated, when the delegates must signify if they are ready to sign on behalf of their respective governments.

COLOMBIA TRADE DISCUSSION

The first of the special trade agreement negotiations between the United States and foreign countries under President Roosevelt's broad program to stimulate international business opens with Colombia today at the State Department. Minister Fabio Lozano of Colombia will meet with Undersecretary Phillips just before noon to open the formal negotiations. The general relationship between Colombia and the United States is typical of that of many of the other Latin-American republics. Colombia is a raw material producing country which depends largely upon outside sources for its manufactured goods. Besides being a country with one crop--coffee--more important than all others, Colombia has defaulted loans, frozen credits and the necessity for strict governmental economy as a background for her delegates in the negotiations. (A.P.)

NEW YORK MILK BILL

The New York Assembly last night followed the lead of the Senate in passing a bill recommended by Governor Lehman to appropriate \$75,000 for the milk control board, with \$25,000 specifically allocated for an investigation of the spread in price between what the farmer receives for his milk and what the consumer is compelled to pay. (New York Times.)

REDUCE LOAN RATE

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation board of directors announced yesterday a reduction from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 percent in the interest rate on loans for the refinancing of debts of drainage, irrigation and levee districts. A fund of \$50,000,000 is available for these loans and approximately 150 applications already have been received. (Press.)

Section 2

Grain "Pegs"

"The curious spectacle of the world's greatest wheat futures market flat on its back with 'peg paralysis' came to at least a temporary end Thursday as buyers and sellers found themselves able to agree on prices within the range fixed by the Chicago Board of Trade officials in the form of daily fluctuation limits," says Bernard Kilgore in The Wall Street Journal for August 19. "...To the Nation's elevator men, cash grain dealers and flour mill operators the recent standstill at Chicago carried a threat no less real than the one which that group generally classed as 'speculators' faced....When trading in wheat futures in the United States comes to a halt it means more than speculators standing around with no 'game' to play. It means more than brokerage house accounts 'frozen' and, perhaps, bank loans on grain temporarily in that same condition. The real havoc is wrought in the marketing of cash grain--real wheat, in other words--and its movement from farm to elevator, from elevator to mill, and from mill to warehouse in the form of flour. The reason for that is simply this: Practically all the Nation's wheat that is handled or processed on a large scale is hedged... This hedging is one of the cheapest forms of insurance in the world--especially if one assumes that speculators as a group lose money, on balance, in the long run. Its importance to the commercial grain trade is to be seen in the way that wheat movements were checked while the Chicago Board of Trade was hanging up in the air on its pegs....The advantage of a free and open market in such a commodity as wheat, no matter how distressing may be the short-term movements up and down as the result of quick shifts in 'sentiment' is that it at least allows the people who are seeking risks to assume them, and thus assist those who want to do business in grain on a protected basis."

Clonal and Botanical Varieties

Dr. Clement G. Bowers, of Maine, N.Y., in a letter to Florists Exchange (August 19) defends "Standardized Plant Names" against recent criticisms but suggests that / ^{as a} means of insuring greater accuracy in the naming of plants propagated by the horticultural trade" the next revision might well include "the use of some distinctive symbol with each plant name which will indicate whether the plant is a 'botanical variety' or a 'clonal variety'....Almost anything that is propagated vegetatively instead of by seed is a clonal variety and most of our choicest plants are in this class. On the other hand, sweet peas and many other races, strains, or species of plants commonly propagated from seeds are not clonal varieties. Nearly all clones are hybrid or highly selected in nature and do not perpetuate themselves exactly from seed. They are 'unfixed' or, as the geneticists say, 'heterozygous', and the person who plants their seeds is doomed to disappointment if he expects to obtain progeny duplicating the original parent. At the present time a great many seeds and seedlings are on the market under the parental name which should properly be disseminated only as grafted or divided plants....The argument may be raised that it would be impossible for the committee on nomenclature to determine which varieties were clones or otherwise. I will grant that in some cases this information will not be available, but in the vast majority of cases a committee of experts could probably quickly designate their status. In time, I believe, a complete and comprehensive record can be obtained which will be well worth the time and labor spent. And I believe that these results would justify taking the first step now...."

Pyrethrum
in Africa

"Pyrethrum is being successfully cultivated in Kenya, Africa. Considerable acreage has been given up to this crop.

A Kenya Pyrethrum Growers Association has been formed and the Agricultural Department of the Kenya Government is assisting growers by providing tested seed obtained from the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England," says Soap for August. "The plants cultivated in Kenya produce a prolific crop of flowers and the yield per acre is estimated as 4,500 to 6,000 pounds. There is a local market for pyrethrum amounting to 100,000 pounds annually. Experiments have shown that the pyrethrum content of the flowers is high."

Subsistence
Farms

In its department The Week, The New Republic for August 23 says: "In The New Republic of August 9, we commented on the fact that the Federal Government is planning to spend \$25,000,-

000 for 'subsistence farms', pointing out that this money gave a magnificent opportunity for experiments in combining industrial with agricultural activity. It is excellent news that the man who has been chosen to supervise this work is M. L. Wilson....He is in touch with the best current thought of the city and regional planning movement, and his background insures him against any simple Rousseau-like idealism about 'three acres and a cow'. He certainly would not condone any practice of merely dumping the unemployed on hastily improvised squatters' farms for the purpose of letting them raise their own vegetables and thereby cutting down the burden on the municipal relief rolls....The dangers in such a program are of course apparent. Among them is the tendency among employers, unless forcibly prevented, to reduce wages because their workers have additional sources of subsistence. Another is the danger, in one-industry towns, that workers will be tied to the land and exploited by their employers because of this fact. The presence of Mr. Wilson at the head of Uncle Sam's experiment is probably as good a guarantee as possible that these dangers will be averted."

April-June
Business

In his "Review of the Second Quarter of 1933," in The Review of Economic Statistics (August 15), W. L. Crum

says that "for the first time since the great depression began," the general business curve took in the second quarter "the sort of turn which customarily initiates a cyclical revival in business. That the upturn was in fact cyclical can not now be known with assurance, because it was at least partly artificial in character. By the close of the first quarter the basis had been laid for a cyclical revival in business through natural forces--forces exclusive of artificial stimulants administered by public authority--and there can be little question that a considerable fraction of the advance from March to June was natural and healthy. During the second quarter, however, and with increasing strength as the quarter drew to a close, business felt the artificial stimulus of prospective inflation or currency depreciation. Not only did this affect the dollar volume of business through the advance of commodity prices, which responded in the customary way to the prospect of inflation. In addition it contributed emphatically to the revival in the physical volume of business, through the desire of enterprise to replenish and enlarge stocks of goods before inflation should bring rising costs. Before the end of the quarter also, certain other major artificial factors were taking definite shape--chiefly the legislation concerning farm relief and industrial recovery and the public works program...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 21.—Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.40; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.30-\$4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-\$4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-\$7.35.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr. wheat,* Minneap 86-5/8--88-5/8; No.2 hd. wr,* K.C. 81-82½; Chi. 86½-87; No.1. w.wh. Portland 67-68 No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 82½-85½; No.2 rye, Minneap 67-69; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 50-50½; No. 3 yellow Chi. 52½; No.3 white oats, Minneap 33-1/8--34-1/8; K.C. 33-34½; Chi. 34-36; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap 59-61; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap \$1.87½-\$1.89½.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$2.50 in eastern cities; \$2.10 f.o.b. northern and central points. L.I. sacked stock \$2-\$2.60 in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$2.65 Nebr.cobblers \$2.40-\$2.45 and Wash. Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chi. Eastern Elberta peaches brought 75-\$3.25 per 6 bask. crate in eastern cities. Ill. Elbertas \$1.25-\$2 per bu. bask. in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 75-\$1 per 50 lbs sack in N.Y.C. Calif. yellows \$1.10-\$1.15 in Chi. Md. and Del. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.50-\$3.25 per bbl. in N.Y.C. Miss. and Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.50-\$1.60 per bu. hamper in Middle West. Eastern various varieties of apples, No.1 2½ in. min.75-\$1 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point to 8.99 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.37 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 9.38 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.33 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 21½ cents; 91 score 21 cents; 90 score 20½ cents. Wholesale prices No.1. fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies 13 to 13¾ cents; Young Americas 13½-13¾ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 to 21 cents; Standards 15 to 16 cents; Firsts 14½ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 45

Section 1

August 23, 1933

WHEAT CONFERENCE

The world wheat conference committees reported considerable progress last night after a day of deliberation on the problems of establishing an international wheat advisory board and methods for carrying out the proposed importing nations' agreement to boost prices, the Associated Press reports from London. The full conference will today hear replies from the various governments which are asked to join in the agreement. A number of delegates expect definite results this week. Importers are called upon to reduce barriers to wheat exports, to prevent increase in their domestic consumption, to maintain the quality of their bread and to reduce customs tariffs accordingly as the world price rises. The proposed agreement would commit those nations to the statement that they "are prepared to begin such adjustment of customs tariffs when the international price of wheat reaches and maintains for a specified period an average price to be fixed". The committee studying price was understood to have largely occupied its time with discussions as to whether the figures should be fixed in gold. It was understood that many delegates were adamant that the figure be expressed in gold terms.

SLEEPING SICKNESS

Further to aid Saint Louis in what now is recognized as "the largest outbreak of sleeping sickness ever reported in the world in any one given place", the Public Health Service yesterday dispatched a third scientific expert from Washington, Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr., medical entomologist, to join Dr. J. P. Leake and Dr. Charles Armstrong. Leake, reporting to Washington that he felt sure the epidemic spread was not due to water, but that he was not sure he could exclude insects as a cause, asked for Williams, whose specialty is insects as disseminators of disease. The Public Health Service also sent 16 monkeys from its National Institute of Health. Eight more will be sent from New York. (A.P.)

OREGON FOREST FIRES

Great forest fires spread over the Oregon coast country last night, causing devastation estimated in the millions, says a Portland dispatch. As smoke screened large areas, preventing accurate estimations of destruction, the extensive Stimson logging operations in the Scroggins Valley faced virtual extermination. Flames advanced on a stand of timber which would have lasted the mill a generation. Nearly 2,000 men battled the Wilson River fire, described by State Forester Lynn Cronmiller as the worst in Oregon's history. Several hundred others attempted to control three incendiary fires as the blazes raced into the mountains, borne along by a gale. The high winds carried a spot fire several miles toward the coast, taking it to within 18 miles of the city of Tillamook. The fire fighters were mostly young members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Much wild life has perished. (A.P.)

Section 2

Food Index

The Weekly Food Index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., lost another 4 cents during the past week, following a drop of 2 cents in the week preceding. This marks a total of 17 cents, or 8.2 percent, from the high point of July 18. This week's index registers \$1.91, against \$1.94 in the previous week and \$1.75 for the corresponding week of last year. As compared with a year ago, there is a rise of 9.1 percent shown, while the gain over the February low is 28.2 percent. Steers was the only commodity to advance this week, while declines were recorded in flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, bellies, lard, butter, cottonseed oil, eggs, hogs and lambs. (Washington Post, August 22.)

"Heavy" Water

The new heavy water, one of science's latest discoveries, and Germination prevents the sprouting of seeds and may actually kill them,

Prof. Gilbert N. Lewis of the University of California has discovered through the first biochemical experiments made with the double-weight hydrogen isotope. Using minute tobacco seeds, Prof. Lewis put some of them in tiny test tubes that contained ordinary water. Others he put in tubes of the special heavy water containing only double-weight hydrogen. The seeds in ordinary water sprouted. Those in the new heavy water did not. From theoretical considerations, Prof. Lewis predicted that water made with the heavy hydrogen would not support life and would be lethal to higher organisms. This was the first chance to test his theory. Prof. Lewis is now determining whether the seeds placed in heavy water were merely inhibited or actually killed. (Science Service report, August 11.)

Fertilizer

Industry
and NRA

"The code submitted to NRA by the National Fertilizer Association covers primarily the mixed fertilizer and super-phosphate industries in all their relationships but other fertilizer materials are dealt with to the extent that their distribution affects the production industry," says Paul Wooton, Washington correspondent of Chemical^{and} Metallurgical Engineering, in the August issue.

"It is the hope of the code committee that the draft will be satisfactory to other closely associated groups such as nitrogen, potash, rock phosphate, and sulphur industries....One of the most significant provisions of the code provides for a voluntary plan for reducing the number of grades offered for sale. If this provision is adopted, the producers in each State or zone would select, in conference with State or Federal agricultural officials, a list of grades to be registered and sold, after which the sale of other trades would be considered an unfair trade practice. The sale of special formulas would be permitted when made on bona fide orders if adequate additional charge is made for mixing or for special ingredients. Sale by any producer of two grades for lawns and gardens in packages not to exceed 100 pounds would be prohibited."

Surplus Wheat

Winthrop W. Case, writing on "Short Wheat Crop Brings Only Temporary Relief: Surplus Problem Remains" in The Annalist, August 11, says: "A domestic wheat crop placed at only 500 million bushels by the August 10 estimate, the smallest since 1893 and some 200 millions short of domestic needs, seems now likely to eliminate completely the heavy surplus stocks that for five years have hung over the domestic markets and sent prices

down to unprecedented levels. It is even possible that in some areas imports may be necessary, although they will hardly be required for the country as a whole. These surplus stocks that have so depressed prices in the last few years have been the result essentially of two adverse influences, unusually large crops and steadily declining exports....The administration, through Secretary Wallace, has faced the problem frankly, however much one may question the solution proposed, temporarily obscured though it has been by the small crop. A definite and considerable reduction of output, however, seems absolutely inescapable in the future. In the past it could come about only through the lowering of prices to a point that would force the retirement of a sufficient acreage. The price of such a success in the impoverishment not only of marginal producers, but of the entire agricultural community, and the repercussions on business and the financial structure, need not be dwelt upon. We have seen it demonstrated in the last few years. The process would merely be more drawn out and more prostrating. In the face of such a price the objective of the administration has much to commend it; the accomplishment of a readjustment that must in any case take place, in such a way as to localize the disturbance, leaving the country otherwise healthy and able to pay the cost. The practicability of the particular steps taken is another matter, regarding which one may well have doubts. But it is not to be forgotten that the only alternative to an 'artificial' plan of some sort is a readjustment that will cripple the whole country for an indefinite period, with consequences of social change and disruption that are quite unpredictable."

Potash from Potash for fertilizers can be made economically as a by-Portland Cement product of portland cement manufacture. Estimates from work done on a plant scale by the North American Cement Corporation at Hagerstown, Md., indicate for a 5,000-barrel capacity plant there may be \$75,000 a year of new by-product income thus made available. This would mean \$5,000,000,000 a year of new income and potash (K_2O) equal to 15 percent of the Nation's needs, if all plants that could employ the process should adopt it. Cement clinker is invariably made from mixtures containing potash. From a third to a half of this component volatilizes in normal operation and contributes to the dust nuisance. With dust recovery by the new process, the coarse part is returned to the kiln and the fine contains the vaporized potash combined with sulphur from the fuel as potassium sulphate, which is the preferred fertilizer chemical. Incidentally, control of the dust makes for peace with the neighbors--and the public authorities. The Western Precipitation Company has made this development possible with its Multiclone dust separator, a multiple cyclone, segregating coarse and fine dusts. A Cottrell precipitator is also used to retain the finest suspended material. Numerous cement plants are considering the new equipment. (BusinessWeek, August 12.)

Beer and "A survey among various hotels throughout the land shows Dairy Products that the sale of beer has had little effect on the consumption of dairy products, except in adding somewhat to cheese consumption, now that the beer business has had time to become an established part of the hotel service. People who drank milk and ate ice cream before beer was offered continue to drink milk and eat ice cream just about as usual. (The Dairy World, August.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 22.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.40; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs ^{good and choice} \$4.25-\$4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-\$7.65.

Grain: No. 1. d. no. spr. wheat,* Minneap $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hd. wr,* K.C. $83\frac{1}{2}$ -84; Chi. $86\frac{3}{4}$ -87; No.1 w.wh. Portland 69; No.1dur. Duluth $83-1\frac{1}{8}$ - $86-1\frac{1}{8}$; No.2 rye, Minneap $70\frac{3}{4}$ - $72\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 50-51; No.3 yellow Chi. $52\frac{1}{4}$ - $52\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats, Minneap $33-1\frac{1}{8}$ - $34-1\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $34-35\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 34-36; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap 61-63; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap \$1.88-\$1.91.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes \$2.15-\$2.65 per 100 lbs in city markets. L.I. sacked stock \$2.25-\$2.60 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 75-\$1 per 50 lb sack in the East. Ill. yellows 60-80 in Chi. N.C. Jersey type sweetpotatoes 75 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C. Miss. and Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 in the Middle West. Eastern various varieties of apples, No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. ranged 75-\$1 in city markets.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points to 9.11 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.41 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 9.52 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 9.46 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 score $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 score $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Young Americas $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.) - Specials 17 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards 15 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 46

Section 1

August 24, 1933

DEFINE NRA

LABOR CLAUSE

The National Industrial Recovery Administration, says the Washington Post, last night wiped the terms "open shop" and "closed shop" from its dictionary and ruled that all industrial codes must conform to the provisions of the recovery act guaranteeing employees the right of "collective bargaining". This was set forth in a statement signed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, and Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the recovery administration. Leaders of anti-union industries, such as steel, parts of the coal and the automobile industries, have sought to have written into codes provisions guaranteeing their right to continue so-called "open shop" employment policies, despite the law's guarantee of the right of collective bargaining. Such provisions may not be written into any code, General Johnson and Mr. Richberg said. Neither does the law require any employer to agree to any particular contract with any particular organization, the statement said. "If there is any dispute in a particular case over who are the representatives of the employees of their own choosing, the NRA will offer its services to conduct an impartial investigation and, if necessary, a secret ballot to settle the question."

COTTON

CONFERENCE

CALLED

A conference of southern senators and commissioners of agriculture and anyone else interested, August 28, in Birmingham, Ala., to draft a 1934 cotton production control program, was called late yesterday by Commissioner of Agriculture Harry D. Wilson, says a report from Baton Rouge. Wilson, president of the Cotton States Commissioners of Agriculture, said he was cooperating with Senator J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, in promoting the conference.

CHINESE

FLOOD

Although the Yellow River floods in the past two weeks have taken a tremendous toll in lives and property in the Honan Province, southern Hopei and Shantung, danger of disaster reaching greater proportions appeared yesterday to be past, according to a Peiping dispatch to the Associated Press.

FEWER

FAILURES

Insolvencies at this period usually are at the low point of the year, the press reports, and not only does that seem to apply to 1933, but the reduction from the early months of the year is very much greater than in most other years. Business failures in the United States, appearing in the records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended August 10, were 349 in number, as compared with 352 and 333, respectively, for the two preceding weeks and 650 a year ago.

Section 2

Canadian Wheat An Ottawa dispatch says a bureau of statistics crop report issued Tuesday said Canadian crop conditions in the prairie provinces showed that another week of clear hot weather, broken only by local showers, has enabled farmers in the southern districts to make rapid progress in threshing. The report said crops in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta had been rushed to maturity so that cutting will be general this week. (Press.)

Farmers' National Grain Corporation Stockholders of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, huge cooperative marketing agency, were told Tuesday that the corporation incurred a loss of about \$500,000 for the last year, but that its position was good, the Associated Press reports from Chicago. Officials of the corporation declared reports that the company would seek a large Federal loan or might cease operations were "ridiculous". They said the large volume of business transacted last year was indicative of the need for the corporation.

Pasteurization of Milk "....The progressive pasteurizing plant buys only quality milk and then pasteurizes it for the safety that the modern day housewife is demanding. For one thing, not everyone who produces milk can afford a pasteurizing plant....and as it has been proven time and time again it is the small producer who is the chief offender in the matter of sanitation, elimination of all but those financially and morally responsible is a step in the right direction. Again laws which demand pasteurization narrow down the inspection field so that real inspections can be made and the health of the public can be protected. City and town officials know where the pasteurization plants are. The public can readily find them and inspect the plants themselves if they desire. So, in addition to the protection offered by pasteurization, codes that demand the pasteurization of milk insure, indirectly, fresher and cleaner milk. Pasteurization is coming. As yet, to be sure, the cities requiring pasteurization are large ones, but this is natural. The need for protection is perhaps greater. Then, too, movements for the benefit of the public generally have their origin in the larger areas of population. But such movements spread in ever-widening circles and the milk plant owner or manager who goes to sleep over the subject of pasteurization will wake up to find that the wave has reached the city and that nothing he can do will stop it. The seller of raw milk is doomed unless he changes his ways and installs a pasteurizing plant. He may go on for three years....or five....or in some isolated communities even for another ten years. But eventually he will be compelled to pasteurize if he wishes to sell..." (Southern Dairy Products Journal, August.)

Missouri Land Plan The National Forest Association, comprising land owners in a dozen or more Missouri Ozark counties, are holding district meetings to demand repeal of a Missouri law which prohibits the Federal Government acquiring more than 25,000 acres of land in any one county. At Salem, Mo., such a meeting was attended by 500 land owners.

Carter M. Buford, Missouri State Senator, said that he would guarantee present restrictions would be removed at the next session of the Missouri legislature. Plans are being formulated to bring about a sale of several million acres of cutover hill land to the Government at around \$1 an acre. Most of this land is tax delinquent, and owners would be glad to part with their equity for little or nothing. In return for the Government carrying out reforestation programs in areas purchased, back taxes will be waived, according to present program. (Wall Street Journal, August 23.)

Waterfowl in 1933 "During the seasons 1931 and 1932 waterfowl had reached the lowest point on record, through culmination of unfavorable conditions, including serious and long-continued droughts in many of the most important northwestern breeding areas. This made it necessary to restrict the hunting season to a single month in 1931, and to two months in 1932. Many species are still at a seriously low ebb, but the status of waterfowl on the whole is slightly better than in 1931. This is due to some increase in snow and rainfall, consequent improvement in the food supply, and to saving the breeding stock by reducing the kill during the last two seasons. This statement, it should be emphasized, is based upon a comparison of the present with 1931, the poorest season that we have ever experienced. Some areas normally favorable for waterfowl have shown good concentrations of birds....These local concentrations of ducks and geese might easily give the impression that the birds were generally more abundant than was actually the case...." (Editorial, Hunter Trader Trapper, September.)

Patents and Federal Employees When a Government employee does research, even as part of his regular employment, and it results in a patentable invention, he may personally exploit the results for private profit. The Supreme Court has thus spoken, and there is no higher authority. This is an amazing decision with the justice of which many may quarrel. Certainly most industrial executives are going to share the judgment of the minority of the Court which held that the results of Government investigations belong to all the public without question or without right of interference by the individual Government worker. But we must remember that this was a minority finding and that the majority judgment of the Court prevails. Some observers, including competent attorneys, appear to have confused this case affecting Government employees with other lower court decisions bearing on the contract rights of employees of private corporations. In the latter cases, there has been an evident desire of the courts to extend the rights of the employer to cover patentable inventions even when the conditions of employment did not altogether specifically provide for ownership of such discoveries. Whatever may be the significance ultimately of this trend, it does not affect the matter of inventions resulting from industrial research by the Federal Government. Only new legislation by Congress can protect industry against exploitation by individual Government workers who may choose to exercise the rights thoroughly defined for them in this Supreme Court ^{case}. Such a new law is greatly needed. It should be drafted and submitted to a wide variety of interested critics. Then it should be introduced into Congress and vigorously pressed for enactment next winter. (Editorial Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, August.)

Section 3
Markot Quotations

Aug. 23.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.40; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-\$4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$4.45; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.50.

Grain: No.1 d.no. spr. wheat,* Minneap 87-3/8--89-3/8; No.2 hd.wr,* K.C. 86-86 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 s.r.wr, St. Louis 91; No.1 w.wh. Portland 70; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 83-86; No.2 rye, Minneap 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 51-52; St. Louis 53-54; No.3 yellow, Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53; No.3 white oats, Minneap 33-7/8--34-7/8; K.C. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap 63-66; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap \$1.87-\$1.90.

L.I. and N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.25-\$2.65 per 100 lbs in eastern cities. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$2.65 and Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chi. Mass. and N.Y. yellow onions 75-\$1.10 per 50 lb sack in consuming centers. Calif. stock \$1-\$1.25 in Chi. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$3.75 per bbl. in the East. N.C. \$3.50-\$3.75 in Pittsburgh. Miss. and Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 per bu. hamper in Middle West. N.Y. and Penn. Wealthy apples No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. 60-90 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in nine markets declined 16 points, compared with average of ten the day before, to 8.95 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.91 cents. October ^{closing} future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 9.35 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.32 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 score 22 cents; 90 score 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Young Americas 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 cents; Standards 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 cents; Firsts 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. I, No. 47

Section 1

August 25, 1933

WHEAT CONFERENCE Demands by Soviet Russia threatened yesterday to break up the world wheat conference, in session here seeking international accord on acreage reductions and price raising, says a United Press report from London. Russian representatives accepted, in principle, the suggestion they restrict exports for the next two years but demanded an annual export quota of 90,000,000 bushels a year. This was twice as much as the exporting countries, including the United States, were willing to concede. Soviet Russia's adherence to the world wheat accord admittedly was essential to success. The Soviet delegates talked to officials at Moscow several times today, and delegates were hopeful they would agree to cut down their export demands and permit initialing of the pact.

FRUIT CONTROL The Netherlands Government yesterday decided to set up a monopoly which will control all fruit imports into Holland, the Associated Press reports. The object is to protect Dutch fruit growers from the dumping of fruit from Canada, California and Italy. High import duties also will be imposed.

MARKETING LITTLE PIGS Nearly 100,000 little pigs went to market yesterday, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. There were three times as many ^{as} Wednesday when the first shipments arrived under the Government's corn-hog plan to give the farmer a new deal. The plan calls for the purchase within forty days of 4,000,000 pigs under one hundred pounds and 1,000,000 sows due to farrow soon. This would remove a potential 11,000,000 hogs from the market and presumably increase the farmers' price. At the same time the pork purchased by the Government would be turned over to the unemployed for food. Packers at Kansas City yesterday urged farmers to withhold heavy shipments until next week, as receipts were taxing resources.

LIVING COSTS UP The rise in living costs to wage earners which began in May gained momentum in July according to the index of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public yesterday. The increase over June amounted to 3.3 percent as compared with 1 percent in June over May and 8 percent in May over April. Total living costs, however, the report indicated, were 2.3 percent lower than in July 1932 and 24.8 percent lower than in July 1929. The cost to the wage earner of clothing showed an increase of 3.7 percent in July over June. The most striking advance was in food costs which make up the largest single item, 33 percent in the family budget. They rose 8.3 percent in July and were 3.8 percent higher in July 1933 than in the same month of the preceding year. (Press.)

Section 2

Business and Financial Comment "Industrial production increased further from June to July, contrary to seasonal tendency, and in recent weeks has continued at a relatively high level," says a Federal Reserve Board statement, ^{August 24} "Since the middle of July there have been reductions in wholesale prices of leading raw materials while prices of many other products have advanced. Volume of industrial output, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, advanced from 91 percent of the 1923-1925 average in June to 98 percent in July, which compares with 60 percent in March. The principal increase in July was at steel plants where activity advanced from 46 percent of capacity to 59 percent. Production in the lumber and coal industries was also in larger volume and daily average output of automobiles showed none of the usual seasonal decline. Output at shoe factories and woolen mills continued at an unusually high rate while consumption of cotton by domestic mills decreased somewhat. Cigarette production declined sharply from the high level of May and June. Since the middle of July a decrease has been reported in the output of steel....Freight traffic increased further from June to July by a substantial amount, but in recent weeks shipments, particularly of miscellaneous freight and grains, have been somewhat smaller. Department store sales declined in July by about the ^{seasonal} usual amount; they were larger than a year ago, however, and trade reports for the first half of August indicate an increase in sales. Wholesale prices of commodities increased further during the first three weeks of July and, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there has been little change in their general level since that time. Prices of grains, cotton, and many imported raw materials, however, were considerably lower in the third week of August than in the middle of July while prices of textiles were higher, reflecting in part the application of the processing tax on cotton. Prices of leather and coal also advanced during this period...."

Cotton Ginning Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to August 16 was reported Wednesday by the Census Bureau to have totaled 459,911 running bales, counting 9,725 round bales as half bales. The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during July at 117.5 percent of capacity, in a single shift basis, compared with 129.1 percent during June this year and 51.7 percent during July last year. (Press.)

Canadian View of NRA "NIRA....has furnished a focal point for the concentration of national effort to improve industrial and business conditions in the United States," says an editorial in Pulp and Paper (Canada) for August. "....There will undoubtedly be some skepticism of the practical application of some provisions of the act and of the codes that are being formulated. But everyone seems agreed that the determined effort to improve matters is far better than the 'watchful waiting' that might finally have only bones to pick. As an instance of what may be taken as the intention of representative American paper manufacturers to make the 'New Deal' a square deal we see in the preliminary code of the paper and pulp industry that, during the emergency, forty hours is to be the maximum weekly period of work and the minimum hourly male wage 35 cents in the North and 30 cents in the South. The current wages are not to be reduced. Condi-

tions of sale are set forth in Article VI of the code, the point of the attack on unfair competition being aimed at the sale of a product for less than cost....The Canadian paper trade would do well to set up and abide by such a code of conduct. At any rate, the industry in Canada should do everything possible to assist operation of the new codes...."

Department of Agriculture "The citrus industry of California presents an excellent example of the profitable utilization of agricultural waste. A few years ago citrus growers, particularly lemon growers, faced a serious situation because from 20 to 30 percent of their crop was culls, which had no market. Research by the Department of Agriculture found a use for the culls, however," says an editorial in The California Citrograph for September. "When growers appealed for aid, the Department established a laboratory at Los Angeles. Research on the production of citric acid, citrus oils, and pectin have been adapted to commercial production by the citrus cooperatives, and the success of their work is shown by a recent report. In 16 years the cooperatives processed 32,000 carloads of lemons, giving products worth \$5,250,000, and in 11 years 15,000 carloads of oranges, with products worth \$1,750,000."

Nature and Mathematics "...In the development of science, we have always encountered the paradoxical," says Prof. Aubrey J. Kempner, writing on "The Paradox in Nature and Mathematics" in the September Scientific Monthly. "In the past, we have on the whole succeeded in gradually assimilating these paradoxa, sometimes quickly, sometimes after a struggle lasting over centuries. In some cases it has been necessary to revise fundamental concepts, such as our ideas of space. Up to quite recent times, we have succeeded in retaining intact our notions of logic, our ideas of cause and effect, and our conviction of an existing inherent harmony between the laws of the universe and the laws of the human mind. The work of the last generation has tended to shake our belief in the permanency and validity of these fundamental assumptions. If our present-day paradoxa will also gradually permit assimilation within the old framework, science will have made tremendous steps in advance, but in the direction of the development of the past two thousand years. If the new paradoxa refuse to fit into our old framework, the human mind faces a situation more serious than anything it has ever before been exposed to--a situation which must mean either a retrogressive shallowness in our fundamental conception, or an intensification in understanding far beyond anything at present considered possible."

Erosion Stoppers A farmer correspondent to the Farmer's Weekly (South Africa) for July 26, says: "I should like to write on the effects of wire netting and stock control as a means towards erosion stopping. The best I know is under-stocking, or correct stocking....In respect to contour netting, we have often seen our jackal-proof fences much higher on one side than on the other. Here is then an object lesson in terracing. Much has been written on contour trenching, but really I can't bring myself to make any more furrows or even to use a plough or implements (dam-scoop) loosening more earth to wash away....With contour trenching you want to be so absolutely certain of your levels, whereas netting need not be put so level...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 24.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.25; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50-\$8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-\$4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.20-\$4.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.30-\$4.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.60.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap 84-1/8--87-1/8; No.2 hd.wr,* K.C. 84-84 1/2; Chi. 89; No.1 w.wh. Portland 70; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 79-7/8--82-7/8; No.2 rye, Minneap 70 1/2-72 1/2; No.2 yellow K.C. 50-51; No.3 yellow, Chi.52; No.3 white oats, Minneap 33 1/4-34 1/4; K.C. 36-37; Chi.35 1/2-37 1/2; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap 65-68; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap \$1.84-\$1.87.

L.I. Green Mt. and Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 lbs sacked in N.Y.C. N.J. sacked Cobblers \$2.50-\$2.85 in the East. Me. Cobblers \$2.40-\$2.50 in Boston. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$2.25-\$2.35; Nebr. Cobblers \$2.40-\$2.45 and Idaho Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chi. Mass. and N.Y. yellow onions 75-\$1.10 per 50 lb sack in eastern cities. Ill. and Wis. stock 75-\$1 in Chi. Del. and Md. Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.25-\$2 per bu. bask. in city markets. Col. Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.50-\$2 per stand. crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; 35-40 f.o.b. Rockyford. E.S. Va. and Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bu. bask. in eastern cities. Tenn. and Miss. Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No.1 2 1/2 in. min. Wealthy apples 75-\$1 and Maiden Blush \$1-\$1.25 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in nine designated markets advanced 5 points to 9.00 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the average of ten markets stood at 8.03 cents. October closing future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 9.40 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.36 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 22 1/2 cents; 91 score 22 cents; 90 score 21 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 1/4 to 13 3/4 cents; Young Americas 13 1/2 to 13 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 1/2 to 21 3/4 cents; Standards 15 1/2 to 16 3/4 cents; Firsts 14 3/4 to 15 cents. (Prepared by B. A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 48

Section 1

August 26, 1933

WHEAT AGREEMENT A London cable from Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., to the New York Times last night said: "After four months of patient effort an agreement was signed by 21 countries to restrict the production of wheat, lift its price in the international markets and improve the living conditions of hundreds of millions of farmers and their families throughout the world. If the agreement works out as planned it will mean the disappearance of the colossal surplus of more than 450,000,000 bushels in the United States and Canada, much of which has overhung the world wheat market for years. At the same time it is intended to reopen the blocked channels of international trade and restore some of the conditions that prevailed before the 1929 collapse. The agreement embodies the first pledge made since the world depression began that all the great wheat-consuming nations of Europe will reduce tariffs and other nationalistic restrictions on foreign grain. They have promised not to increase their acreage in the next two years and agreed to revise tariffs as soon as the price of wheat shall have been maintained for four months at an average of 63.02 cents, gold, a bushel (91.33 cents at the closing value of the dollar in London Thursday). At present the world price is about 55 cents gold. This means it must rise by about 15 percent before the tariffs can begin to come down."

CREDIT VELOCITY The Federal Reserve Board in its August bulletin, say press reports, commented on improved business conditions and said business revival had not resulted in a considerable growth of bank credit but had been reflected in more active use of credit already outstanding.

AFRICAN DROUGHT According to a Capetown report to the Associated Press, experts estimate that 10,000,000 sheep, or about 20 percent of the Union of South Africa's flocks, have perished in the drought which has gripped parts of the Orange Free State and northwestern Cape territory for many months. Hundreds of farmers are bankrupt.

OREGON FIRES Two roaring, uncontrolled fires, moving with explosive speed, raged in the mountains of the north coast country yesterday and sent settlers hurrying down forest trails and roads to the safety of the sea coast. Virgin timber worth millions of dollars was being mowed down by the flames. Fire fighters, numbering some 3,000, were powerless against the flames. (Press.)

Section 2

Cotton Loans
Extended

Southern farmers who have borrowed money from the Crop Production Loan Office of the Farm Credit Administration will not be compelled to sell their cotton to pay off the loans when they become due on October 31, Gov. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. announced Thursday. Growers with crops pledged as security back of the loans will be given opportunity to turn their cotton over to cooperative marketing associations to be held and disposed of in an orderly fashion. Growers who are not members of cooperatives may place their cotton in a Federal bonded warehouse. This will make it possible for these farmers to market their cotton gradually over a period of several months instead of being forced to sell a large baleage during a comparatively few weeks. Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that the Farm Credit Administration will further assist cotton growers who have been granted crop production loans by making no claim to the seed that will come from the cotton at the time it is ginned. Instead, farmers will be allowed to use the proceeds from the sale of the cotton seed in paying their picking and ginning costs. If necessary, they may also receive an advance from the cooperative or warehouseman of 1/2 of 1 cent per pound on lint cotton, to aid in paying these costs. Where their cotton is sold in the seed the allowance for picking is not to exceed 40 cents per hundred pounds of seed cotton.

"Open Market"
Operations
Increase

An increase in the "open market" operations by the Federal Reserve System in an effort to force credit into business and industry was disclosed Thursday by a report showing the central banks purchased \$35,000,000 in Government securities during the week ended Wednesday. Federal Reserve officials said the purchases were to provide ample funds for commercial banks to encourage them in extension of credit facilities to commerce. (Press.)

A Pellagra
Theory

In the Lancet (London) for August 12, Harriette Chick of the Lister Institute, London, is author of "Current Views of the Aetiology of Pellagra". The final theory she cites is: "Pellagra is caused by a toxic substance derived from the maize diet, which can be corrected by sufficient ^{good} protein, or perhaps by sufficient vitamin B₂ (which is found to accompany the 'good' proteins)." She continues: "The symptoms of vitamin B₂ deficiency as studied in the rat--the irregularity of the occurrence of the dermatitis and the frequent absence of severe intestinal symptoms--throw some doubt on any supposition of identity between this condition and human pellagra. It is possible that the effective antidote to the maize toxin is neither the 'good' protein, nor the vitamin B₂, but in reality some unknown water-soluble substance which is found with these in nature or derived from them in the animal's economy. The occurrence of pellagra in the United States among severe alcoholic addicts, which is reported to be increasingly prevalent and to have been relatively infrequent before the period of prohibition, is possibly connected with the fact that the illicit liquor may largely consist of 'corn whiskey' distilled from maize products. The habit of the alcoholic addict to take little other food during periods of excessive indulgence would explain the failure to neutralize poisons derived from the maize liquor. Alcoholic pellagra has rarely been reported in those parts

of Europe where whiskey is distilled from barley, and where none of the usual strong liquors are derived from maize. In Rumania, however, where pellagra is a prevalent disease at the present time, maize frequently the staple cereal and 'whiskey' often distilled from maize, the idea of an association between pellagra and the excessive consumption of alcohol is widespread among both the medical profession and the laity. The suggestions put forward above that pellagra may be caused by a toxin derived from the diet, which can be corrected in the presence of certain foodstuffs (such as meat, milk, eggs, green vegetables) if given in sufficient quantity, is, at present, a speculation. It might, nevertheless, serve as a useful working hypothesis to those studying the aetiology of pellagra whether by the experimental or clinical method...."

Taxes and
Forestry

In a discussion of "The Property Tax and Forest Land Development", Wade De Vries, in The Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics for August, says: "....But in the cutover

forest regions local government, although heavily subsidized, has already been reduced to skeleton form. It has been impoverished to such an extent that the people no longer take pride in their local self-government. Now that farming has been definitely given up as the probable future use for these idle forest lands, perhaps it would be well to abandon the form of local government which was designed for a closely settled farming community, and substitute a local government which ^{is} virile and at the same time can be supported without an undue tax burden. There is only one large area in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River where farming development has never been attempted and where the local government was not designed for a farming community. The area referred to is the unorganized territory found in the northwestern and eastern parts of the State of Maine. Here is an area as large as 30 average midwestern counties where forest growing has always been considered to be the best use of the land, and local governmental services are in harmony with the needs created by the present type of land use and occupancy. Only one-fourth of the unorganized townships in this area are populated, and all but three of these had a population in 1930 of less than 200 persons, or less than 5 per square mile. The local government and schools are administered by State agents. The tax burden in this territory is roughly one-fourth that which prevails in the surrounding well-settled areas. In spite of the low taxes, educational facilities are a matter of State and local pride, the local road system is adequately supported, and, rather than the local government being subsidized, one-half million dollars of tax revenue collected in this territory is its annual contribution to the schools and other units of government in the more thickly settled parts of the State. Here tax delinquency is insignificant (.00045 of the area was offered at the tax sale in 1930) and, with the exception of the public school and national forest lands, there is no publicly owned forest property and none is desired. Even the trees on the school lands are privately owned and taxed. Under these conditions the property tax has not become an obstacle to the private development of the forest lands...."

Liberalizing

"....A survey made lately by Prof. Merlin H. Hunter of Tax Collections the University of Illinois demonstrates that many States have made provisions in the last four years for liberalizing their methods of tax collections," says an editorial in The Daily Pantagraph, August

18. "Illinois made a law dividing the tax into two parts, to be collected about six months apart. But it is doubtful whether this rule has resulted in smaller delinquent lists in this State. General stringency of cash has more to do with it. More than half the States of the Union, Prof. Hunter reports, have made some changes in their procedure in handling tax delinquency, sale of delinquent property and redemptions. Texas adopted a plan of semi-annual tax payments, similar to that of Illinois. Florida offers discounts on taxes paid before certain dates. Indiana lowered its penalty rate from 10 percent to 3 percent. Similar reductions of penalty rates were inaugurated in Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In Arizona the auction sales of delinquent property are made to the person accepting the lowest rate of interest. In Connecticut the taxpayer is given 18 months after a tax is collectible before it comes delinquent. Kentucky said property sold for taxes may be redeemed any time within five years, instead of two. Many of the measures passed during the economic emergency have the factor of permanency, hence will have an enduring effect on the general procedure for collection of taxes. Prof. Hunter concludes that 'if a stable revenue is desired, there must be some tax base other than tangible property.'"

Combine A century ago four workers were required to reap, tie, and
Harvesting shock an acre of corn in a day, and the same staff would be
 occupied for another day in threshing the grain by flail. The
combine harvester, with its personnel of skilled workmen, will now do the
same work in less than an hour. The harvester thresher has been used for
years in the great grain-producing areas; but it was thought that the method
was not practicable in the treacherous harvesting weather of Great Britain.
The provision of large-capacity drying plants capable of reducing the water
content of the freshly harvested grain to a safe figure has brought combine
harvesting within the scheme of British farming. The standard operations
of binding, shocking, carting and stacking are eliminated. Threshing, which
when done in the ordinary way requires a staff of about ten men, is carried
out with equal speed as the machine travels around the field. Last year 4,400
acres were dealt with in this way. Clean crops growing not too much straw
and standing well and ripe to harvest all favor the new procedure, when about
12 quarters of threshed grain per hour is a good performance for a machine.
(Nature, London, August 12.)

Gasoline "The outstanding news of the month is the (English) govern-
from Coal ment announcement in regard to the hydrogenation of coal to pro-
 duce gasoline, this large-scale experiment being supported by a
reduction of 4 pence per Imperial gallon in the tax," says Chemical and Metal-
lurgical Engineering for August. "It is common knowledge that Imperial Chem-
ical Industries, Ltd., has studied this question for years, are owners jointly
with the Shell, I.G. and Standard Oil (N.J.) of the relative patents and
have spent about \$5,000,000 on a pilot plant. In view of this government sup-
port, it has been decided to proceed with a plant of 100,000 tons ^{annual} capacity,
which it is estimated will require a capital expenditure of \$12,000,000, and
also utilize an existing plant of the value of about \$7,000,000. This instal-
lation will use about 370,000 tons of coal per annum, gives ^{temporary} employment to about
4,000 men, with useful repercussion in the coal mining industry and the iron
and steel and chemical plant trades...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. I, No. 49 Section 1 August 28, 1933

WHEAT A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina **NEWS** will not sign the London wheat agreement today. There is some doubt whether she will sign at all. Luis Duhau, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday: "I won't enter into any engagement until I have had time to study the matter in all its aspects or without being absolutely certain that Argentina will receive those benefits to which she aspires and to which she has a right."

An Associated Press report from Washington says delay at London caused postponement by farm administrators of formal announcement of the percentage of acreage reduction to be required of farmers joining in their wheat program. Spokesmen for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration said the supplement has been drafted covering the manner in which the four chief exporting nations are to divide an aggregate export quota of 560,000,000 bushels, but not signed. It was reported the United States had agreed to limit its exports to 45,000,000 bushels.

A copyrighted cable from Moscow to the New York Herald Tribune says new information now available confirms the earlier reports that this year's grain crop will be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, in the history of the Soviet Union. Car loadings of grain, which at this time last year were running 3,500 to 4,000 daily, are now 8,000 to 9,000 daily. The wheat is pouring in so fast that the railroads are unable to cope with the demand for cars, which is for about 15,000 daily. By August 20 the output of 58,000,000 acres of grain had been threshed as against 31,000,000 by the same date last year. Already three-fourths of the entire crop has been reaped.

SLEEPING SICKNESS The sleeping sickness epidemic, says an Associated Press report from St. Louis, continued its relentless march yesterday, taking three more victims, and adding thirteen new cases to the 250 already reported. The deaths of two patients in St. Louis county and one in the city brought the total to thirty-nine for the outbreak, as Federal, State and city health experts strove to find the cause of the disease and, if possible, a preventive.

A Washington report says a special letter on epidemic encephalitis, the sleeping sickness which has swept St. Louis and visited neighboring localities, was sent from the United States Public Health Service yesterday to every State, city and local health officer in the United States. Symptoms of the disease are given in scientific language in this letter, so that physicians everywhere may be on the lookout to prevent its further spread.

Section 2

Modern Travel "...Almost every mechanical invention seems to contain
 Spreads Disease the germs which endanger human life and we realize the risks
 only after the invention has been harnessed for the service
 of mankind. The steam engine which introduced the industrial revolution
 possessed enormous possibilities for opening up the countries for economic
 and cultural development and few could suspect at the moment that railway
 service would become the means for the spread of diseases. Wherever man moves,
 he carries with him obviously, in spite of the greatest precautions, the vec-
 tors of disease and especially where services are introduced for carrying
 large masses of population occupying different hygienic levels, the danger
 of a rapid spread of infection, is real and acute. If railway trains are
 intended to promote wider human intercourse, to develop trade and commerce,
 to carry knowledge and civilization to remote parts of the country, they
 have been the effective means of equalizing the incidence of diseases also..
 In spite of the utmost precautionary measures, diseases escape the vigilance
 of custom house offices without paying the duties. Nature seems to mock at
 us in our efforts to secure only the good and eschew the bad and if the facili-
 ties of rapid transport confer a boon upon us, we have to be prepared to ac-
 cept the evils brought in its train. Medical research and the quarantine
 regulations may mitigate their severity but cannot avoid them....In India,
 the introduction and rapid extension of bus traffic, which has undoubtedly
 opened up the countryside, has become the means of disseminating diseases.
 The problems of cultural development and the promotion of commerce and trade
 are closely associated with those of the preservation of health and physical
 efficiency of man, and science cannot afford to relax its vigilance or view
 with detached interest the rapid extension of traffic in the country."
 (Current Science (India) July.)

Planning for "...Nature had created the setting for our highways,"
 Roadside says Wilbur H. Simonson, of the Bureau of Public Roads, in
 Improvement Landscape Architecture for July. "We start first with nature
 in the location and design of our highway routes, and end with
 her in the final planting. More than half of our traffic consists of recrea-
 tional travel, seeking the restful beauty of the countryside. It is surely
 a most wasteful economic loss to cut down all the fine old trees and two years
 later cooperate in the planting of new trees on the same location. That this
 is the key to the subject of highway improvement and that conservation
 measures are an essential part of his job, is already recognized by every
 thinking, wide-awake highway engineer. The highway departments of many of
 the States are striving to preserve and to protect the existing native growth
 along their arteries of travel in an effort to use nature intelligently and
 not to misuse and waste the splendid heritage already afforded. The conser-
 vation of the natural scenic resources and the preservation of the local land-
 scape advantages usually available along the average highway route are par-
 ticularly important as practical measures of economy in the immediate develop-
 ment of a highway for public use and enjoyment..."

To Reorganize Mexican Agriculture The most radical reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture in Mexico's history along scientific, social and economic bases has been planned by high government officials and technical experts, in an effort to turn national agriculture from its haphazard development of the past into directed channels. Mexico is fundamentally an agricultural country, and yet this most important industry is so rachitic that Mexico imports fundamental food that she can raise herself. Her agricultural sanitation is so defective that she often cannot sell her products to the United States or other countries. Although her location in the semi-tropics and tropics makes her agricultural possibilities almost unlimited, most of her best lands are not advantageously utilized. To correct these and other defects, the federal government hopes to take her national agriculture in hand, direct it economically, socially and technically. This will be easier to do than in a country like the United States, because Mexico's government has always been paternal, and central authority the rule, and harder, because the government will have more primitive communities and individuals to deal with... (Science Service report, August 15.)

Government Control of Private Land "...The functions of local governments have been extended beyond the mere ownership and management of forest land," says Robert B. Goodman, writing on "The Regulation and Control of Land Use in Non-Urban Areas" in The Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics for August. "Up to the present time the two most extensive functions of local governments have been concerned with schools and roads. The third important function will be the control and regulation of land--not only the publicly owned land, but also the privately owned land. In other words, we shall consider land in the light of a public utility, thus making it controllable in the public interest. One of these public interests is the tax burden imposed upon us by uncontrolled and isolated settlement. The problem is to eliminate the scattered settlement as much as possible, or at least prevent it in the future. This latter is made possible by the Wisconsin zoning law. The zoning of regions to restricted forestry and recreational use is, however, a new undertaking and must be based upon the more inclusive objectives of well-considered regional planning."

Experiment Station Service "A visit to the Rothamsted Experimental Station the other day convinced us that the majority of manufacturers are missing golden opportunities--literally speaking--by their failures to keep in close touch with the work of the station," says an editorial in Food Manufacture (London) for August. "Much of this work has a direct practical bearing on food manufacture. There is, however, serious danger that one department of this organization now engaged upon research highly important to the industry may suffer a breakdown from overloading and lack of fuel--in other words, the present staff and accommodations are being overstrained through inadequate financial resources. This, as every manufacturer will agree, is deplorable. It is the height of absurdity and folly to strangle research by neglect to supply the few hundreds of pounds which would enable the industry to save many thousands. The business acumen and common sense of the average food manufacturer may be trusted to come to the rescue and lend a helping hand in this matter...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 25-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.25; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-\$8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.20-\$4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.30-\$4.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-\$7.10.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap 87-1/8--90-1/8; No.2 hd.wr,* K.C. 85-86 Chi. 88 (Nom.); St.L. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 s.r.wr, St.L. 89; No.1 w.wh. Portland 71; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 rye, Minneap 74-1/8--76-1/8; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.L. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52; No.3 yellow, Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51; No.3 white oats, Minneap 34-1/8--35-1/8; K.C. 37-38; Chi. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -37; St.L. 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ -36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap 67-70; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap \$1.86-\$1.89.

Maine Cobbler potatoes \$2.50 sacked per 100 lbs in Boston; N.J. Cobblers \$2.50-\$2.75 in the East; \$2.25 f.o.b. northern and central points. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chi. and Idaho Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.50. Col. Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.50-\$2 per stand. crate of 45s in eastern cities; 35-40 flats 12s and 15s f.o.b. Rocky Ford. N.Y. and Mass. yellow onions 90-\$1.10 per 50 lb sack in East. Ind. yellows 85-90 in Chi. E.S. Va. and Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per bbl. in N.Y.C. Miss. and Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bu. hamper in Middle West. Eastern various varieties of apples ranged 60-\$1.25 per bu. bask. on No.1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in nine markets advanced 26 points to 9.26 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the average of ten markets stood at 8.27 cents. October future closing contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 9.65 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 9.62 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 score 22 cents; 90 score 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Young Americas 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 cents; Standards 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 cents; Firsts 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 50

Section 1

August 29, 1933

COAL CODE

Basic agreement on a code of fair practice for the vast bituminous coal industry was reached last night, the Baltimore Sun reports, by mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America through mediation of the National Recovery Administration. Announcement of the accomplishment was made by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. Although terms of the agreement were not made public, it was learned on the highest authority that the long and stubborn deadlock on the coal code was broken through precedent-shattering consent of non-union operators to enter into working contracts with union labor.

1934 COTTON PLAN

A plan to reduce the 1934 cotton crop to 9,300,000 bales by limiting the amount that can be ginned was urged yesterday upon Secretary Wallace to immediately raise prices, says a report from Birmingham. United States senators, representatives, commissioners of agriculture and planters, after several hours' discussion, adopted the plan of Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana, in resolution form and forwarded it to Secretary Wallace in Washington. (A.P.)

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Prime Minister Lyons said yesterday at Canberra that the Commonwealth Government had entered into the world wheat agreement "with some reluctance but also with some real measure of satisfaction". Any arrangement, he said, that postulated a slowing up of normal agricultural development was not one that could be regarded with any degree of pleasure. "At the same time, the world's wheat position was so abnormal that in the best interests of Australian wheat growers it was felt incumbent upon the government to consent to an arrangement which gives some promise by assuming to raise prices and prevent cutthroat competition," he continued. (New York Times.)

FRENCH WHEAT GUARANTEE

Guaranteed prices for wheat with a bumper crop predicted threaten to put France's unbalanced budget further in the red, says a Paris report to the Associated Press. Wheat must sell under the new law for \$1.65 a bushel at the farm, but there are not many buyers and the government is fulfilling its pledge to aid exportation. Since the world market is so much lower, a premium of about \$1.15 a bushel is given exporters to relieve the home market of a big surplus.

Section 2

Freight Loadings Loading of revenue freight for the week ended August 19 totaled 634,845 cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced Saturday. This was an increase of 12,086 cars above the preceding week this year and an increase of 116,405 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. It was, however, a reduction of 113,755 cars below the corresponding week in 1931. All commodities showed increases over the preceding week except grain and grain products, forest products and merchandise less than carload freight. All commodities showed increases over the corresponding week last year except livestock, grain and grain products and merchandise less than carload freight. (Press, August 27.)

Plant Quarantines A new deal in plant quarantine will be welcome to gardeners and to all dealers who suffer from undue restriction of horticultural imports. The announcement by Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, that a public conference will be held in October looking to a revision of Quarantine 37 suggests that something liberal will be done, since Mr. Strong in a recent speech questioned the fairness and the need of the present regulations. To any impartial judge Quarantine 37 is excessively protective as a health measure. It maintains an embargo of all plants not deemed absolutely essential to the horticultural needs of the United States, thus using the plant quarantine act as an economic weapon on behalf of American growers. The quarantine act, of course, was intended only as a safeguard in specific emergencies. The blanket quarantine policy is an unwarranted departure from that primary purpose, unnecessary as a health measure, yet in that guise amounting to a serious interference with trade, depriving gardeners of many plants that they would like to have. Mr. Strong evidently believes that under improved inspection methods at ports of arrival practically all classes of plants can safely be admitted. It is the normal and sensible way of control, in contrast to the system of quarantining everything on suspicion and then making exceptions. Quarantine 37 is the garden prohibition law. It came in at about the same time as the Eighteenth Amendment, and it should keep the latter company going out. (Editorial, New York Herald Tribune, August 28.)

Winnipeg Market For the first time since "pegged" prices were instituted on the Winnipeg grain exchange, August 15, trading in privileges was resumed Saturday, immediately following the regular trading session in grain futures, the Associated Press reports. The decision to resume trading in privileges was reached by the grain exchange council with the "peg" price operating in respect to "bids". Reports were current that the "peg", or the minimum price level, would be withdrawn.

Food Prices Up Retail food prices here showed an increase of 2 percent during August, a sharp decline in price gains of the previous month, according to a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to the survey of retail dealers in 51 cities, the upward swing of food prices was markedly slowed up during August, as compared with a rise of more than 8 percent between June 15 and July 15. As compared with a year ago, 50 of the 51 cities showed an increase. Norfolk, Va., where prices dropped 2.2 percent, is the only city to show a decline. Washington was well down the

list with an increase of 1.8 percent for the year. The largest increase occurred in flour prices, which were 20 percent higher in August than in July. (Washington Post, August 28.)

Business Progress Accepted indices of industrial and mercantile activity indicate a moderation of the pace of business improvement during August. Freight car loadings, for example, registered only a "normal" seasonal gain in the week ended August 19 as compared with the preceding week. In cotton textiles and steel the ratio of output to plant capacity has perceptibly relaxed during the second half of the month. That such relaxation can be attributed to the difficulties raised by code control of production and distribution, as many observers are inclined to believe, is as yet a doubtful conclusion. Those difficulties are real and may be more serious than is now realized, but the increase in production in at least a few of the basic industries was so rapid between March and July that such a slackening as August has brought is in no way surprising. The index of industrial production has seldom if ever followed a smooth upward curve for many months successively; there was less reason this year than usual to expect that it would do so. Since the vigorous activity of the second quarter, extending into July, was to some extent stimulated by expectation of price advances and expansion of consumer purchasing power through wage increases, a moderation of the business pace at about this stage of recovery was wellnigh inevitable. (Editorial, Wall Street Journal, August 28.)

Urban Workers and Farms In "Will Back-To-The-Land Help?" in the September Survey Graphic, Noble Clark says: "...Since 1900 there has been a considerable increase in the number of urban workers living on small tracts in open country, especially in parts of New England. Thousands of city workers have benefited from the life in the open, have raised a considerable part of their living, and secured some income from the sale of poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruits. Such a program has a stabilizing effect on industry and upon the workers. Such people are not "fly-by-nighters". The labor turnover is bound to be low in a plant where the man-power is largely of part-time farmers. The workers have a higher standard of living with a given cash wage and they are in a much better position when hard times come and wages drop. They still have their homes and a large part of their food. This income from the farm, however, must not be used by employers as an excuse to lower wages...."

Brewers' Grains as Feed "Dairymen and stockmen generally hear more about brewers' grains these days than they have for many years. Immense quantities of this by-product of beer manufacture have come on the market. Since many farmers have not yet become accustomed to it, this feed in most localities sells below its actual feeding value as compared with other feeds," says G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, writing on "Brewers' Grains and Malt Sprouts" in The North American Veterinarian for September. "...Brewers' grains and malt sprouts are bound to become important protein concentrates in the future. It will be well for dairymen and stockmen to acquaint themselves with these feeds. The barley, corn or other grain that enters into the manufacture of them, is of necessity of a high quality. The resulting feeds are wholesome to livestock if fed in moderation...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 28.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.15-\$4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.10-\$4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.20; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-\$3.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6-\$7.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 h.wr,* K.C. $86\frac{1}{2}$ -87; Chi. $88\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 89; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 89-92; No.1. w.wh. Portland $70\frac{1}{2}$ - $71\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 rye Minneap 72-7/8--74-7/8; No.2 yellow corn K.C. 48-49; St.L. 52; No. 3 yellow Chi. $50\frac{1}{4}$ - $50\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats Minneap $34\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 36-38; Chi. 35-37; St.L. $56\frac{1}{2}$; Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 69-72; No.1 flaxseed Minneap $\$1.83\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.86\frac{1}{2}$.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes \$2.25-\$2.65 per 100 lbs in the East. Me. sacked cobbler \$2.25-\$2.60 in eastern cities. Wis. sacked round whites \$2.15-\$2.25 and Idaho Bliss Triumphs \$2.40-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chi. Mass. yellow onions 85-\$1.10 per 50 lb sack in East. Midwestern yellow onions 90-\$1 in Chi. Penn. Elberta peaches all sizes 60-\$2 per bu. bask. in terminal markets; Ill. \$2-\$2.35 in Chi. Col. Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.50-\$2 per stand. crate of 36s and 45s in city markets; flats 12s and 15s 35-40 f.o.b. Rocky Ford. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.50-\$4 per stave bbl in consuming centers. N.C. \$2.50-\$4.50 in city markets. Miss. and Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.35 per bu. hamper in the Middle West. Eastern Wealthy apples No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. 75-\$1 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.; Northwestern Greenings \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in N.Y.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points to 9.25 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.84 cents. October future closing contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.62 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 9.56 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score $22\frac{1}{2}$; 91 score 22; 90 score 21. Wholesale prices No.1. fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$; Young Americas $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 18 to $22\frac{1}{2}$; Standards 16 to $17\frac{1}{2}$; Firsts 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. I, No. 51

Section 1

August 30, 1933

**ADJUSTMENT
ACT UPHELD** Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, yesterday curtly dismissed the suit for a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the licensing and marketing agreement for the Chicago milk shed and upheld the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. "The court finds," read the decision, "that a national emergency exists and that the welfare of the people and the very existence of the Government itself are in peril. The day has passed when absolute vested rights in contract or property are to be regarded as sacrosanct or above the law....The court finds that the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed by Congress May 12, 1933, is constitutional, and the regulations and licenses promulgated and issued thereunder are reasonable and valid."

**ARGENTINA
TO SIGN** An Associated Press report from Buenos Aires says that cable instructions that will enable Argentina to sign the international wheat agreement reached at London last week were drafted yesterday after Frederico de Pinedo, Minister of Agriculture, had conferred by telephone with Tomas A. Le Breton, Argentine representative in London. The minister asked particularly about the Argentine quota. Senor Le Breton said the pact assured concrete benefits to Argentine producers.

**GOLD
EXPORT** President Roosevelt yesterday relaxed the gold embargo to permit sales of the newly mined metal in foreign markets where prices are higher. The President also tightened restrictions against hoarding by requiring persons holding gold coin, bullion or certificates, in excess of \$100, to file statements within 15 days. Treasury officials foresaw quickening of activity in the gold mines of the West, with profits increasing by more than \$15,000,000 a year. Under the order, foreign sales of newly mined gold will be under supervision of Secretary of the Treasury Woodin. Sales may be made, first, to foreign purchasers and, second, to persons licensed to acquire gold for use in the arts, industries or professions. (A.P.)

**CANADA
WHEAT** Exports of Canadian wheat amounted to 240,136,568 bushels in the previous year, the fifth largest export from Canada in any crop year, said a report issued yesterday at Ottawa by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat flour exports amounted to 5,370,613 barrels, slightly less than the previous crop year, when 5,383,594 barrels were exported. Oats exports amounted to 11,075,797 bushels, compared with 13,611,111 bushels in 1932. Barley exports were 5,391,399 bushels, compared with 13,538,225. (A.P.)

Section 2

Railroad Income Net operating income in July of the first 48 railroads to report for the month, says a press report, was \$48,177,000 against \$9,634,000 in July 1932, an increase of 400.1 percent; \$43,191,000 in July 1931, a rise of 11.5 percent; and \$62,796,000 in July 1930, a decrease of 23.3 percent. June net of these lines was \$45,406,000, an upturn of 317.3 percent from June 1932. Gross revenue in July was \$222,971,000, compared with \$183,291,000 in July 1932, an increase of 21.6 percent; \$288,350,000 in July 1931, a decrease of 22.7 percent, and \$247,123,000 in July 1930, a decrease of 35.8 percent. Gross revenue of the 48 roads in June were \$214,050,000, or 13.2 percent more than in June 1932. Of July gross, 21.6 percent was brought through by these lines to net operating income, which compared with a ratio of 5.3 percent in July 1932, 15 percent in July 1931, and 18.1 percent in July 1930. The ratio in June was 21.2 percent. Twenty lines in this group increased their net operating income by comparison with 1930.

Oregon Forest Fires Mountainous billows of smoke hid treacherous flames Monday on a 40-mile front in northwestern Oregon as moisture from the ocean permitted 4,000 fire fighters to renew their attack on the most devastating conflagration that ever swept the State's forest. For 14 days the flames had ridden high winds over thousands of acres of fine timber. Officials have estimated the loss at \$18,000,000. If favorable weather continues, officers believe the menace soon will be under control, but should the wind rise again, new disaster would follow. (A.P.)

Diversified Farming "The Agricultural Adjustment Administration could perform a service, economically sound, of permanent value to the whole nation were it to undertake a study designed to bring transportation costs into harmony with a program of diversified farming," says the National Sphere for September. "For years the Government preached diversified farming, hoping by this means to curtail production of the great staple crops, but no proper effort was ever made to secure equitable freight rates for the products of such diversification, or to provide requisite marketing facilities. The Government cannot go on indefinitely paying bonuses to farmers to persuade them not to produce. Idle lands, by no stretch of the imagination, can be considered an asset. They constitute waste. If it be important to discourage production of certain crops then certainly it is wise to encourage the production of others. It can hardly be said that the present freight rate structure does encourage diversification in agriculture."

London Opinion Thomas F. Woodlock, writing from London to The Wall Street Journal (August 29), says: "The American visitor to London glancing over his 'Times' at breakfast.....gets the impression that America is the spot upon which the city's interest is at present fastened in an especial manner, and that it regards our gigantic 'experiment' as the most important single determinant of economic events in the world for the immediate future. It is not merely that we hold in our hands the fate of the gold 'bloc' and, therefore, of London's position vis a vis that bloc. Quite apart from international currency matters, the question whether our 'recovery' campaign will or will not succeed is one of great importance to Great Britain, although it also involves the 'money' question. So far as city opinion can

be included in one general statement it is perhaps true to say that upon the success of that campaign the whole question of monetary stabilization is believed to depend. If the 'Blue Eagle' can put men back to work, further 'inflation' is not expected, but, if not, President Roosevelt is expected to 'go to the limit' of his powers...."

Cooling Eggs The problem of cooling eggs on the farm and getting them in Summer to market is not so simple during the hot summer months in the Corn Belt. Assuming the farmer should provide facilities for cooling his eggs, he must be taught also to cool the package and to deliver the eggs wrapped practically airtight to a packer who has candling room facilities under refrigeration. Damage done in hot weather by sweating eggs before they reach the consumer is not, as a rule, serious, but a great deal of damage can be done at primary points by handling cold eggs without suitable refrigeration at each step in handling. (U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, September.)

Treatment "...Immediate treatment of the normal bee sting is merely for Bee placative," says F. Thompson, M.R.C.S., author of "About Bee Stings Venom" in The Lancet (London) for August 19. "Would the application of a 'blue bag' to the site of a hypodermic injection of morphia stop a patient from somnolence? One must at the same time remember that the average patient does not like to be treated like a bee, and told to 'buzz off'. Any elegant, harmless lotion or cream, that does not stain the linen, will answer. But in cases of severe reaction the treatment must be swift and decisive. Adrenalin or ephedrine hypodermically and immediately, with brandy or sal volatile by the mouth, is the correct treatment. If the shock is severe and the blood pressure is low, pituitrin may be added with advantage. This treatment, especially with adrenalin, may be repeated as necessary. Evatmine is very good if immediately to hand. The whole essence of this treatment is speed. For the subsequent cutaneous irritation 1 percent or 0.5 percent carbolic lotion is advised...."

Low Temperature Record The lowest temperature ever produced and measured by man, 85/1000 of a degree on the absolute scale, has been achieved in the Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory at the University of Leyden. This is extraordinarily close to the absolute zero point or minus 459.6 degrees on the Fahrenheit scale, at which all atomic motion would cease, electricity would flow without hindrance and other strange things would happen. The new greatest cold breaks records of about 25/100 of a degree which were made at both the University of California and the Leyden Laboratory about two months ago. Prof. W. J. de Haas, of Leyden, and Prof. H. A. Kramers, of Utrecht, who made the experiments, used the method that is known as the "adiabatic" demagnetization of paramagnetic salts". This takes advantage of the fact that when a substance is magnetized, it heats up. Using liquid helium made by cooling, liquefying and solidifying of air, and then liquefying hydrogen to cool the helium, a substance is cooled as low as possible. Then it is magnetized. It heats up. Liquid helium is used to remove that heat. Then it is demagnetized, taking care to keep it heat insulated. It becomes colder as a result of the demagnetization. Thus a lower temperature than ever before attained has been reached. (Science, August 25.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 29.—Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and wealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5-\$7; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6-\$7; feeder and stocker steers; 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-\$4.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4-\$4.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.15-\$4.10; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-\$3.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.40.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap 83-3/8--86-3/8; No.2 h.wr,* K.C. 81¹/₂-83; Chi. 87¹/₂-88; No.1 w.wh. Portland 68-69; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 79-3/8--82-3/8; No.2 rye Minneap 71¹/₄-73¹/₄. No.2 yellow corn K.C. 45-48; No.3 yellow Chi. 50¹/₂-50-3/4. No.3 white oats Minneap 33¹/₄-34¹/₄; K.C. 36-37; Chi. 34¹/₄-37¹/₄. Spec. No.2 barley 67-70. No.1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.81-\$1.85.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.60 per 100 lbs sacked in eastern cities; \$2.10 f.o.b. northern and central points. Maine sacked stock \$2.15-\$2.25 in Boston. Wis. sacked round whites \$2.15-\$2.25 and Idaho bliss triumphs \$2.25-\$2.30 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Mass. yellow onions 80-\$1 per 50 lbs sack in East. Midwestern yellows 75-85 in Chi. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.50-\$3.75 per stave bbl. in city markets. Miss. and Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.40 per bu. hamper in Middle West. Col. Salmon Meat cantaloupes 65-90 per stand. flats in terminal markets; 35-40 f.o.b. Rocky Ford. Eastern Elberta peaches all sizes 60-\$1.75 per bu. bask. in eastern cities. Eastern Wealthy apples No.1 2¹/₂ in. min. 85-\$1.12¹/₂ per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.27 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.54 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.63 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 9.55 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23; 91 score 22¹/₂; 90 score 21. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to 17⁵/₄; Young Americas 13¹/₄ to 13³/₄. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17¹/₂ to 21³/₄; Standards 16 to 16³/₄; Firsts 14¹/₂ to 15. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 52

Section 1

August 31, 1933

WHEAT AGREEMENT

Argentina's signature to the international wheat agreement yesterday in London put the finishing touch to a pact which, the negotiators assert, will rehabilitate the wheat industry and thereby do more toward restoring world prosperity than could any other single factor. Argentina became the twenty-second nation to sign the pact. Argentine delay had caused much uneasiness among the negotiators. The other principal nations signed last Friday. The next move is for the governments to appoint their members of the permanent advisory wheat committee, which presumably will have headquarters in London and will guide the working out of the agreement. (A.P.)

PHOSPHATE ACCORD

French and American representatives of the phosphate industry, says a Paris report to the New York Times, have reached a tentative accord which has been submitted to American headquarters. The terms of the agreement are being kept strictly secret, pending ratifications, but it is believed a minimum price has been fixed and a division of the European market agreed upon.... This move is an example of the benefits that have accrued to certain exporting industries from the depreciation of the dollar. After the war Americans were gradually forced completely out of the continental markets. Then came the depreciation of the dollar. The French accused the Americans of dumping and sought an agreement to avoid cutthroat competition. That was the situation which brought about the negotiations.

CENTRAL BANK FOR CO-OPS

Money-lending functions of the Hoover-created Federal Farm Board yesterday passed to a new division of the Farm Credit Administration, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, with appointment of its directors. It will have headquarters here, and making loans to national farm marketing and purchasing cooperative organizations will be supplemented by cooperative banks in 12 cities where Federal and intermediate credit banks are situated. These will make loans to regional cooperatives for sums up to \$500,000. Loans of more than \$500,000 to regional cooperatives and loans to national cooperatives will be made directly by the central bank. Interest rates will be from 3 to 6 percent.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Purchase of more than 274,000 acres of forest land in 17 States for an aggregate price of about \$546,000 was approved yesterday by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The program covers 30 units within the boundaries of existing national forests and purchase units east of the Great Plains. They will be added to areas under administration of the Forest Service and will be devoted to timber growing, watershed protection and other national forest purposes. (Washington Post.)

Section 3

Oregon Gentle showers and a mantle of gray fog rolled in from the
Fires ocean Tuesday to save the forests of northwestern Oregon from
 further destruction by fire. For 15 days the roaring flames
mowed down some of the finest yellow fir in the country. The loss has been
counted in millions of dollars in three counties. More than 1,200 square miles,
an area equal to Rhode Island, has been burned. (Press.)

Columbia "To the pulp and paper industry, so dependent on cheap and
River plentiful power, the recent announcement of the construction of
Project the Grand Coulee dam on the Columbia River is of particular in-
 terest and importance," says Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry for
August. "Because it is the initial project in developing the greatest power
stream in the United States, its influence will ultimately be far reaching on
industry and agriculture. Its effect will ultimately be felt particularly by
those industries characteristic of the Pacific Northwest, those natural to
the region by reason of their dependence on raw materials found here. Pulp
and paper manufacture falls directly into this category....Present mills may
find it cheaper in the future to purchase power from Coulee dam than to manu-
facture it in their own plans. Mills built in the future may find the neces-
sary capital outlay reduced by purchasing power instead of building expensive
power plants. It is conceivable that groundwork mills and newsprint mills
will be built in western Washington to produce cheaper than the lowest cost
mills in the country today, because of the extremely low power cost...."

Eel Grass Eel grass, a marine growth important as food for certain
Disappearing aquatic birds, is apparently disappearing from European waters
in Europe as well as from the Atlantic seacoast of North America, as re-
 cently reported. A. D. Cotton, keeper of the herbarium and
library of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, reports in the scien-
tific journal Nature (London) that the plant is almost gone from many places
in England where it was formerly abundant, and that in other places only a
few scattered undersized specimens are to be seen. The disappearance of the
eel grass can have serious consequences aside from the distress and starva-
tion it causes among waterfowl, for the plant is in many places the means of
holding mud and sand banks stationary, which now, without its anchoring action,
can be washed out by waves and currents, causing serious trouble by being re-
deposited in navigation channels. What causes the occasional almost complete
wiping out of this plant has never been determined. Some French scientists
blame the trouble on a bacterium, but American and Canadian researchers have
not been able to confirm their findings. (Science Service, August 24.)

Florida vs. "Open-mesh cotton bags now are serving both sides as weap-
California ons in the Florida vs. California struggle for eastern orange
Oranges markets," says Forbes for September 1. "In the past two years
 Florida orange growers have marketed large quantities of fruit
in open-mesh cotton bags whose interstices are wide enough to reveal clearly
the half dozen or so oranges in each sack. Their enterprise has been rewarded
by the enthusiastic approval of consumers....Florida growers relatively near
eastern markets, bag their oranges before shipment. California oranges...."

reach the markets only after a long trip by rail or water. If oranges are shipped by water, freight costs are relatively low; but, because some may spoil or become bruised in transit, bagging them before shipment is risky.... California growers have developed a new shipping technique. The oranges are packed, without their customary paper wrappers, in specially designed crates which can be knocked down and sent back to California for repeat loads. In New York, the oranges are bagged as soon as they are taken off the boat and sold direct to distributors without going through the usual daily auction sales. Results....are lower selling costs; lower shipping costs; and improvement of the California grower's competitive position...."

Land and Water Products as Food "....There is a continual withdrawal from the soil of those elements which are essential for plant and animal nutrition," says D. Breese Jones, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, writing on "The Relative Nutritive Value of Land and Water Products" in The Scientific Monthly for September. "Under primitive conditions of life this material was returned to the soil with quite uniform distribution, so that the original fertility of the soil was largely maintained. Civilization in this respect has disturbed the balance of nature. The produce of the land is harvested, transported and, to a large extent, concentrated in certain areas, principally the large cities. The soil is and always has been impoverished through another influence, namely, the leaching effect of rains, which carry away tremendous quantities of the elements of soil fertility....These elements of plant and animal nutrition, transferred from the soil to the sea, can be utilized by man and partly restored to the land only by farming the sea....Fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, shrimp and scallops include most of the marine nitrogenous food products. The proteins of these foods have not been studied nearly so much as the proteins of the land-farmed products. The amino acid content of the muscle tissue of several varieties of fish, scallops and shrimp has been determined....The proteins of all the marine foods which have been studied contain in satisfactory amounts all the nutritionally essential amino acids...."

Wallace and Wheat "Secretary Wallace is in the anomalous position of a Government official who finds it expedient to hand out unpalatable truths. He is not at all the 'bull in the china shop' that operators in nervous commodity markets call him," says an editorial in National Sphere for September. "The Secretary's wheat 'dumping' statement was made necessary by two situations: (1) He had to drive home to farmers the fact of their real position, that the extremely short current crop is more than overbalanced by a tremendous carryover; (2) He had to serve notice on Canada, Australia and Argentina that, unless they agreed to acreage curtailment irrespective of Europe's attitude, the United States would have to dump more of its surplus abroad than would otherwise be necessary. In making this threat, Secretary Wallace was deadly serious and Canada and Australia recognized, instantly, that this dumping would have to occur in the Far East and would directly affect sales of their wheat in that territory. An added factor in the situation is the abnormally heavy wheat surplus now in the Northwestern States, which has served to drive prices for cash wheat in that market out of line with other domestic stocks. The only possible outlet for this wheat is in China, or, possibly, Russia."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Aug. 30.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5-\$7.10; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6-\$7; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4-\$4.35 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.90-\$4.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.10-\$4; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-\$3.50. Slaughtersheep and lambs; lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.40.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap 86-5/8--89-5/8; No.2 hd.wr.wheat,* K.C. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82; Chi.82-85; No.1. w.wh. Portland 70-71; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ -84 $\frac{1}{4}$. No.2 rye, Minneap 74-3/8--75-3/8; No.2 yellow corn K.C. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49; Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 68-70. No.1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.83-\$1.86; No.3 yellow corn Chi. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ -49. No.3 white oats Minneap 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi.33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35.

Me. sacked Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.15 per 100 lbs in Boston. Penn. and N.J. sacked Cobblers \$2.15-\$2.50 in East. L.I. Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.25 in N.Y.C. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.25 and Idaho Bliss Triumphs \$2.20-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Mass. yellow onions 75-\$1 per 50 lb sack in Eastern cities. Midwestern yellows 75-85 in Chi. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.25-\$3.50 per stave bbl. in East. N.C. stock \$2.25-\$3.50 in a few cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 per bu. hamper in Chi. N.Y. Wealthy apples No.1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. 75-\$1 and Alexanders 65-75 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 14 points to 9.13 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.02 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 9.48 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.42 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23; 91 score 22; 90 score 20 $\frac{1}{4}$. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$; Young Americas 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22; Standards 16 to 17; Firsts 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 53

Section 1

September 1, 1933

CONSIDER REFUNDING

Treasury officials are again considering the advisability of calling for redemption and refunding some of the high interest bearing Liberty bonds which are outstanding, but it was indicated yesterday that no decision had been reached. In the present money market refunding at a lower rate is considered possible as the last issue of bonds sold at 3 percent and Treasury notes and short-term issues at even lower rates. The question, however, arises of the advisability of such a venture at a time when the Government must raise large sums for other maturities and for current expenses attendant upon the recovery program. (Press.)

NEW YORK MILK INQUIRY

Charles H. Baldwin, chairman of the Milk Control Board, has informed Dr. Leland Spencer that he will have a free hand in conducting the investigation of the milk situation in the State, according to an Albany report to the New York Times. The purposes of the investigation, Mr. Baldwin said, are twofold: First, to find what are necessary costs of milk distributors and what is a fair share of the milk consumers' money to allocate to the distributor; second, to inform the public upon that finding, so that it will neither tolerate too great a profit nor complain mistakenly about a profit which is fair.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS

An increase of 10.2 percent in employment in July over June was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board in its monthly survey of wages, employment and hours of work. This is the largest monthly percentage gain in employment in the 13 years covered by the board's studies. The July advance was the fourth successive monthly improvement to gain over February, amounting to 19 percent. Employment gained in July in all except one of the 25 leading industries. (A.P.)

INSURANCE FARMING

The Missouri State Life Insurance Company, which last Monday was placed in the hands of R. Emmett O'Malley, State insurance superintendent, because of insolvency, is going in for farming, the Associated Press reports from Saint Louis. Authority to make expenditures for harvesting of crops on property owned by the company was granted by Circuit Judge Charles Williams. It was brought out the Missouri Life owns about 88,000 acres of farm land in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and California.

Cotton American cotton constituted 43.7 percent of the total
 Comes Back foreign consumption of all growths in the 1932-33 season,
 according to data compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange
 Service, as summarized in the New York Times, August 31, compared with 42.8
 percent in the preceding season and only 35.3 percent two years ago. In the
 two seasons there has been an increase of 2,099,00 bales in foreign consump-
 tion of American cotton, while consumption of foreign growths declined 576,000
 bales. This is one of the encouraging features of the world cotton situation
 from the standpoint of the American cotton trade, the service reports. The
 trend to a larger use of American and a smaller use of foreign cotton is found
 in the returns from Great Britain, Continental Europe, the Orient, and minor
 consuming countries. Great Britain in two seasons has increased its consump-
 tion of American cotton by 431,000 bales and reduced its consumption of for-
 eign growth by 20,000 bales. Continental Europe increased its use of Ameri-
 can cotton by 370,000 bales and reduced its consumption of foreign cotton by
 88,000 bales. The Orient and minor consuming countries increased their spin-
 ning of American cotton by 1,298,000 bales and decreased their spinning of
 foreign grown cottons by 468,000 bales. The net result of the changes has
 been an increase of 1,523,000 bales of total consumption of all kinds of cot-
 ton abroad in the two seasons, and this improvement in foreign mill activity
 has accrued entirely to the benefit of American cotton. In only three previ-
 ous seasons since the World War was foreign consumption of American cotton
 larger than last season. American cotton constituted 44.5 percent of all
 cotton consumed abroad in the ten seasons prior to three seasons ago, showing
 that there had been a swing toward foreign growths prior to the period under
 review. The reversal of this trend has practically restored to American cot-
 ton its former average percentage of total consumption abroad....

Build 17,000 Almost 17,000 soil erosion dams have been built in Iowa
 Soil Erosion by the Civilian Conservation Corps working on the emergency
 Dams conservation program, according to latest figures compiled by
 Q. C. Ayres, of the Agricultural Engineering Department at
 Iowa State College. Mr. Ayres is supervisor of soil erosion work in the 16
 camps scattered about the State. Three camps, located at Chariton, Albia
 and Creston, in southern Iowa, are doing almost 100 percent soil erosion
 control work on private farm lands. All other camps are building erosion
 dams, but not on such an extensive scale. Various types of dams are con-
 structed, depending upon the depth and position of the gully, type of soil
 and other factors. Dams of the Nebraska type, Bethany, suspended net,^{soil} pole
 and brush, earth, rock and log are being used to save valuable Iowa soils
 from washing out. Farmers throughout the State are becoming more and more in-
 terested in saving their soil by erosion control methods, Ayres believes. He
 pointed out that in southern Iowa, especially, farmers are anxious to protect
 their land by constructing soil-saving dams, and they appreciate the work
 that has been done on their farms by the conservation workers. (Better Iowa, Aug 28)

Swiss Chemist Vitamin C, the scurvy-preventing substance occurring natu-
 Synthesizes rally in oranges, lemons and many green vegetables, has been
 Vitamin C prepared synthetically by Dr. T. Reichstein of the Polytechnic
 Institute of Zurich. With his two collaborators, A. Grussner
 and R. Oppenauer, Dr. Reichstein announces in a communication to the British
 scientific journal, Nature, that they have succeeded in obtaining pure crys-
 tals of l-ascorbic acid, the highly active anti-scorbutic substance considered
 to be identical with vitamin C. (Science Service report, August 26.)

The New Competition "The next year will be a fighting year for industry", says Howard R. Smith, writing on "New Paths to New Products" in Commerce for September. "The old race for production is being resumed under highly hazardous conditions. There is only one answer: further progress in production efficiency. The business institutions producing good products at good prices will be the ones that remain in the field. For all that governmental projects can do, weak sisters will fall by the wayside. The race will be won by the units which can deliver at a short price with a short profit. Competition will not be abated by the recovery act cartels but the basis of competition is undergoing a shift to the right--toward quality.... The true philosophy for the next year is not in shutting out industry's valuable inventions and researches. It lies rather in encouraging them and in helping to keep prices within the reach of buying power and buying power as high as possible by elimination of wastefulness and by additions to efficiency... The new era of competition will be nearly 100 percent dependent on the machine tool maker, the foundry, the chemist, the metallurgist and all the inventive genius they can supply...."

Fertilizer Sales July fertilizer tax tag sales in the Southern States were 27 percent larger than July 1932, and in the five Midwestern States they were 18 percent larger than July 1932. Ordinarily the sales for July are extremely low. As a matter of fact it is the most inactive month of the entire year. During the 12 months ended July 31, 1933, tag sales in the Southern States were 17 percent larger than those for the preceding season, but were 27 percent less than the sales two seasons ago. The largest gains during the latest year were shown in North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama, although the following States showed sales that were larger than those for the preceding season: Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. In Mississippi the sales were approximately the same as for the previous season. In Florida the sales showed a decrease of about 3 percent, while Texas showed a decrease of 13 percent and Oklahoma a decrease of 38 percent. In the five Midwestern States sales of tax tags were about 25 percent less than those recorded during the preceding season and about 60 percent less than those recorded two seasons ago. During the latest season Kentucky sales were 13 percent less than the sales for the preceding season. Indiana sales were off about 20 percent and Illinois sales were off about 27 percent. Missouri and Kansas sales showed declines of more than 40 percent during the latest season. (The American Fertilizer, August 26.)

A New Deal It may seem a far cry from the ponderous operation of the for Wild Life huge National Recovery Act to the recovery of better hunting and fishing throughout the United States, but such is the case, according to the observations of conservationists. Among many other activities, this act includes public works for flood control, the prevention of soil erosion and for sewage treatment plants--all highly beneficial for the restoration of wild life... Sportsmen are hailing these provisions of the act with glee; State game and fish commissioners are either preparing projects and plans to submit to their State administrators for the Federal Government or else are making tentative surveys to ascertain their needs along these lines.... (Editorial, Fur-Fish-Game, September.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

August 31.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7.25; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$6.-\$7; feeder and stocker steers; 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-\$4.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.90-\$4.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.10-\$4; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.40.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ -88 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 h.wr,* K.C. 85-86; Chi.86; St.L. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.1w.wh. Portland 71-72; No.2 am. dur,* Minneap 79-82. No.2 rye Minneap 73-5/8--74-5/8. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.L. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ -52; No.3 yellow Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 white oats Minneap 33-7/8--34-7/8; K.C. 36-37; Chi. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37. Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 68-70. No.1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.80-\$1.83.

N.J. sacked Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.50 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. northern and central points. Me. sacked Cobblers \$2 in Boston. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$2.15-\$2.25 and Idaho Bliss Triumphs \$2.15-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chi. Eastern Elberta peaches ranged 75-\$1.75 per bu. bask. in terminal markets. Midwestern Elbertas best \$2.25-\$2.50 in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 85-\$1 per 50 lb sack in consuming centers. Mass. yellows 90-\$1 in N.Y.C. Midwestern stock, small to medium size, 75-85 in Chi. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.75-\$3.50 per stave bbl. in city markets with f.o.b. sales \$2.50-\$2.65 at E.S. Va. and Md. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.50 per bu. hamper in Middle West. N.Y. Wealthy apples No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. 75-\$1 and Penn. Wealthys 75 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points to 9.05 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.95 cents. October future closing contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 9.39 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.34 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23; 91 score 22 $\frac{1}{4}$; 90 score 21. Wholesale prices No.1. fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13-13 $\frac{3}{4}$; Young Americas 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Standards 16-17 $\frac{1}{4}$; Firsts 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 54

Section 1

September 2, 1933

TOBACCO HOLIDAY

Tobacco markets of the Carolinas closed indefinitely yesterday, says a Raleigh report to the Associated Press, as South Carolina swung into line behind North Carolina's plan for a market holiday until growers are assured better prices for their crop. Governor Blackwood of South Carolina followed the lead of Governor Ehringhaus by asking all tobacco warehouses to suspend operations until a plan to raise tobacco prices is worked out. Governor Ehringhaus plans to lead a delegation to Washington to plead for Government aid. Governor Pollard of Virginia appointed a committee to join the delegation to Washington. Secretary Wallace announced plans for putting into operation as soon as details can be worked out a "production adjustment plan" for next year's crop of flue-cured tobacco, grown principally in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

STEEL EMPLOYMENT

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced yesterday that 97 percent of the steel industry had come under the NRA code and that the monthly pay roll of the industry had increased about \$5,000,000. (Press.)

PASSENGER RATES

Western railway executives discussed in Chicago yesterday proposals to reduce the basic passenger mileage rate of 3.6 cents before Harry Guy Taylor, western railroad commissioner, and referred the matter back to a committee. Mr. Taylor said, after the meeting, that there was a difference of opinion as to whether the roads should reduce rates as low as 2 cents a mile in efforts to meet bus competition. Apparently, however, the majority favored the reduction, with elimination of Pullman surcharges and a reduced rate for Pullmans. (Press.)

CAR LOADINGS

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended on August 26 made a total of 631,998 cars, the American Railway Association announced yesterday. This was 2,847 cars, or 0.4 percent, under the total for the preceding week; 94,231 cars, or 17.5 percent, more than for the corresponding week last year, and 131,553 cars, or 17.2 percent, fewer than for the corresponding week two years ago. Decreases were reported for all classes of commodities except coal, livestock and grain products. (Press.)

Section 3

Tugwell on Government Rexford G. Tugwell in an article, "Design for Government", in Political Science Quarterly for September, says: "....I must insist that our circumstances have changed. The plowman no longer homeward plods his weary way; he rides a tractor. Natural resources can no longer resist, with the same effectiveness, our instrumentalities for their exploitation. Our economic course has carried us from the era of economic development to an era which confronts us with the necessity for economic maintenance. In this period of maintenance, there is no scarcity of production. There is, in fact, a present capacity for more production than is consumable, at least under a system which shortens purchasing power while it is lengthening capacity to produce. In this period of maintenance, the fact, and it is a fact, of dependence of all production upon a monetary market, vitalizes not only problems of transportation, distribution and exchange but also the fact of indispensable coordination of these factors of our economy. Even more, this dependence of our total economic life upon the market makes more and more conspicuous the dependence of our economic existence upon the purchasing power of the consumer--upon wages, that is, and protected prices. This era of maintenance is the era of our present and future existence. The inextricable interdependence of its multiple factors demands a new control, a control designed to conserve their ability to function, a control to conserve and maintain our economic existence. As the Government 'interfered', in days of free-competitive exploitation, with bonuses for production, tariffs, grants of natural resources, anti-trust acts, and prescriptions for raising two blades of grass where only one grew before, I have felt that the Government must now intervene in other ways to conserve and maintain the industrial system which was developed here. It is a governmental function, not only because this conservation is a matter of public interest but also because enterprises cannot act collectively for preservation. This paradox is explicable only by reference to the survival of certain competitive licenses when others have been brought under control. Enterprisers are unable to agree by themselves to act cooperatively because of gains which recalcitrant minorities are continually tempted to extort from any great endeavors of this sort. Beyond this there is the final suicide compulsion which afflicts free industry. It throttles itself by closing off its access to markets. Only a socialized industry can market its goods continuously because, until it is socialized, it cannot join in the protection of demand...."

Exports of Mined Gold "President Roosevelt's order permitting a strictly regulated sale abroad of domestically produced gold affects the position of the gold mining industry and that of American users of gold in the arts and industries. That is as far as it goes. It relieves gold producers from the danger of being 'whipsawed' between a fixed dollar price of their commodity and rising dollar prices for the labor and materials they must use. The intent of the order is, and its result almost certainly will be, to enable American gold mining to continue to employ men and contribute to the world's supply of gold. Thus the first of the President's gold orders of August 29 (the second being a supplementary anti-hoarding regulation) deals with gold as a commodity, not as money or as a measure of money value. It authorizes the Treasury to act as a commission broker for the sale of newly produced gold in world markets; it clearly appears to exclude the purchase of this gold

by the Treasury for the Government's account or for the account of the Federal Reserve Banks. If it did allow acquisition of the new gold at the world price for the purpose of adding it to our monetary gold stock it would presumably constitute an indirect devaluation of the dollar. But the order does not appear susceptible of such construction; Treasury Department and Federal Reserve officers in private discussions have rejected that interpretation of the possibilities which the order might contain..." (Wall Street Journal, August 31.)

North Carolina Textile Bulletin (August 17) prints an article, "State College College Aids Textile Industry", which says: "As the primary function of educational institutions is to teach students, the worth of any institution can be determined by the quality of its product, or the students which it graduates. Consequently, the value of a technical institution can be determined by the success which it has in training its graduates so that they can easily fit into the field for which they are trained and render useful service to their employers and to the industry in general. The Textile School of North Carolina State College has established a world-wide reputation by turning out men of high calibre who have achieved success in many phases of the textile industry." The article then lists more than a column of achievements by students since the first degree was awarded in 1901, and concludes as follows: "...It is said that North Carolina textile plants manufacture more different types of textile products than any other State in the Union. When State College established its Textile School, practically all the fabrics woven in this State were coarse sheetings and alamaance gingham. For 32 years Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, and other members of the faculty have been telling their students that if North Carolina was to become a great textile manufacturing center it would have to diversify the products of its mills. In fact, Dr. Nelson began teaching fancy and leno and jacquard weaving and designing at State College in 1901, and today he can point to some of his former students who are rendering useful service in some of the South's fanciest mills and have done much to diversify the products of North Carolina's textile plants. For a number of years State College, in cooperation with the home economics departments of North Carolina colleges for women, has conducted a style show at Raleigh, in which the young ladies from the cooperating colleges displayed garments made by them from fabrics designed and woven at State College by textile students. These style shows have attracted wide attention and have done a great deal to make the women of North Carolina cotton minded, thereby increasing the consumption of cotton products. Another service rendered by the State College Textile School has proven valuable to a number of mills in North Carolina. This institution has a faculty which has been trained in southern, northern and English textile schools, and they have had wide practical experience. Every year scores of problems ranging from testing the strength of yarns and fabrics to highly complicated manufacturing and chemical tests are sent to the Textile School by North Carolina mills, and Dr. Nelson and the Textile School faculty do their utmost to aid the mills in solving those problems, for it is their desire to make the Textile School and its well-equipped laboratories a real service department for the textile industry of the State."

Upholds Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has dismissed
 Agricultural the petition for an order to restrain the Secretary of Agri-
 Law culture from enforcing the Chicago milk agreement entered into
 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. According to this court
 the law is constitutional; the question now is whether the United States Su-
 preme Court will uphold the decision. If it does, then the National Recovery
 Act would undoubtedly be held constitutional also....The whole question then
 comes to whether or not a government is limited by a constitution in cases of
 peril. One of the first laws of nature is that of self-preservation, and of
 which Cicero once said that laws were not broad enough, statutes could not
 be made strong enough to prevent men from exercising that right. That right
 of a nation or government is the same, and courts have always held so, going
 so far as to say that in time of war the voice of the law is silent. Prece-
 dent seems to point to an emphatic upholding of both of these two statutes
 whenever they are decided by the highest court in the land. (Editorial, Wall
 Street Journal, September 1.)

Science and A leading editorial in Nature (London) for August 19 says:
 Industry "The changing relations of science and industry are well illus-
 trated in the papers and addresses presented to the Society of
 Chemical Industry at its ^{annual} meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dr. R. H. Pickard's
 presidential address, which emphasized the role of the physicist in the tex-
 tile industries, indicated the extent to which the barriers between the di-
 visions of science are being broken down, when science is applied to the solu-
 tion of industrial problems. The successful solution of industrial problems
 so frequently depends on cooperation of different classes of scientific work-
 ers that the program of the Newcastle meeting might equally well have been
 set forth to an assembly of physicists, engineers, biologists or others con-
 cerned with industry....As Dr. H. D. Kay pointed out, the improvement of the
 Nation's food supply is now more largely a question for economic, social and
 educational, rather than for agricultural, science. We have, for example,
 the scientific knowledge to enable us to produce, efficiently and satisfac-
 torily, all the liquid milk required at present for the Nation's limited con-
 sumption, and it would not be difficult to expand this production to meet the
 considerably larger requirement of at least one pint per person per day that
 is considered highly desirable by all informed students of nutrition. Simi-
 larly, we have most of the scientific information we require for the produc-
 tion of high quality butter and cheese, and by adequate intensity of farming
 a large part of the annual requirements could be produced at home. At this
 point, however, questions of policy enter. The man of science supplies the
 knowledge upon which wise action and policy can be based, but due considera-
 tion must be given to the other factors involved--economic and political,
 questions of public health, social welfare or unemployment....If the issues
 raised in the discussions to which we have briefly referred illustrate the
 way in which industrial development in its broadest and truest sense demands
 the cooperation of many classes of scientific workers, they illustrate equally
 well the extent to which the distinction between industrial, commercial and
 social questions is disappearing....In situations like these, wise statesman-
 ship is indispensable alike in industrial and social affairs, whether on an
 international or on a national scale...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. I, No. 55

Section 1

September 5, 1933

END TARIFF TRUCE

The Dutch Government, says an Associated Press report from The Hague, has renounced the temporary tariff truce set up at the World Economic Conference in London. Foreign Minister Jonkheer de Graeff, in a letter to Ramsey MacDonald as president of the conference, said the Dutch Government regretted that conference efforts to date have in no way resulted in stabilization of monetary relations or diminution of restrictions to international trade. Therefore, the letter adds, the Government considers itself entitled to complete liberty of action and renounces the truce effective in one month.

FLOUR FOR ORIENT

Prospects of recapturing the Oriental flour markets from Canada, Australia and Japan are foreseen by Pacific Coast wheat farmers and millers, according to a comment on western business by the Bank of America, as reported today in the Washington Post. Up until its decline in 1929, the trans-Pacific movement of flour alone provided the shipping lines with an annual cargo of approximately 570,000 tons. Last year this business equaled only half this amount and for the first six months of this year but 34,300 tons were reported. Expectations of a bounty and a resulting processing tax lead far western milling and wheat interests to predict the recapturing of this lucrative trade.

DANISH FARM PLAN

After several days' negotiations between the Government and Opposition parties, an agreement was reached September 2, says a Copenhagen report to the New York Times, with a view to easing the grave economic situation prevailing in the Danish farming industry. The agreement will further decrease Danish imports from the United States. An attempt will be made to increase domestic grain prices by a special import duty, thus far not fixed, on foreign grain. Butter prices also will be controlled.

NEW JERSEY CRANBERRIES

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has estimated that the cranberry crop in the State would be about 130,000 barrels this year. This estimate, it was pointed out, represents an increase of 63 percent over the production last year. The cranberry bogs in New Jersey produce more than one-fifth of the crop for this country. The crop throughout the country this year is estimated at 570,000 barrels, with estimates of 380,000 barrels for Massachusetts and 50,000 for Wisconsin. Officials pointed out that although the crop represents an increase over last year, it is below the 5-year average for 1926 to 1930. (Press.)

Section 3

German Imports The Institute of Business Research, says a Berlin cable to the New York Times (September 2), announced that in the past year Germany had been able to produce within its own borders 87 percent of all food consumed by the German people and that, due to the good harvest, the percentage would be considerably above 90 this year. Discounting imported cattle feed, the percentage was 79 last year. Because of this increasing self-sufficiency Germany's food imports have dropped from nearly 5,000,000,000 marks in 1928 to 1,800,000,000 marks in 1932.

Tropical Research Center The Ross Institute, world-famous research center for tropical diseases founded in 1925 with the late Sir Ronald Ross as director in chief, is to be amalgamated with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, thus bringing together nearly all London's authorities on tropical illness. This announcement has just been made by Sir Charles Campbell McLeod, chairman of the Ross Institute. When arrangements are complete the work of the Ross Institute will be continued in a special section of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, to be known as the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, with Sir Malcolm Watson in charge. The changes will result in all risk of overlapping in tropical researches being removed, and at the same time much expense will be saved. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has received many substantial grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, and its spacious building adjoining the site of the new London University can provide ample accommodations for the additional research staff and laboratories. (Science Service, Aug. 14)

Mortgage Relief "Some criticism of the Federal Land Banks has reached us recently," says an editorial in Successful Farming for September. "It is based, usually, upon the failure of our readers to understand the vastness of the job of refinancing farm mortgages. Appraisers must be employed and trained to handle the flood of applications for loans. Everyone must be patient. Wire your branch of the bank if you are threatened with immediate foreclosure. Such cases will get special attention. There is also dissatisfaction with the appraised value of some farms, especially those which sold for big prices during boom times. For men owning such farms we have much sympathy, especially where no thought of speculation prompted the purchase of the farms. We must, however, look to the future. Hundreds of young men will want farms of their own as financial conditions continue to improve. Should they be forced to pay too high a price for land, they will be handicapped by interest burdens, lack of operating capital and all the other woes that have been the lot of farmers heavily involved in debt through the depression. Crazy booming of land values must not be encouraged. We have full confidence in the ability and sincerity of Henry Morgenthau, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to bring farmers mortgage relief through the land banks."

Tomato Juice The Milk Dealer (August) reports that a retail dairy in on Milk Routes Detroit is selling bottled tomato juice on its milk route as a breakfast drink high in vitamin C. The dairyman says the tomato juice has proved more popular than was anticipated when the new product was first offered.

Research on "Rational control of soil compaction in rolled-fill
Soil earth-dam construction has been advanced a long step by the
Stabilization laboratory studies and field tests of the Los Angeles Water
Department, to be described in a series of four articles
beginning in this issue," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record,
August 31. "Judgment and chance, as they have long ruled in soil stabiliza-
tion of embankments to impound water or carry loads, are rapidly receding
under the attack of research. The soil-stabilization studies of the Bureau
of Public Roads have taken the problem of designing stable pavement founda-
tion beds and natural soil surfacings quite outside the realm of uncertainty..."

Fermentation An editorial in Gleanings in Bee Culture (September) says:
in Honey "It is comforting to learn from the article by Prof. H. F. Wil-
son, University of Wisconsin (p. 530) that fermentation in
honey can be controlled to a large extent by the temperature of the room in
which the honey is stored. Honey packers learned years ago that extracted
honey should be stored in an unheated room in winter and that fermentation
in honey stored in this way does not usually take place until spring when the
honey is subjected to higher temperature. Prof. Wilson's experiments corrobo-
rate this. But he also points out that fermentation is slow to develop at
higher temperatures, and that honey may be kept for two years or more at 75°
Fahrenheit without noticeable change either through fermentation or discolora-
tion. After all, the ordinary practice of storing extracted honey in the
extracting house during late summer and fall is not bad. An unheated building
in which the temperature fluctuates with outside temperatures, is about as
good a place for storing honey as the beekeeper could provide without con-
siderable expense. If the bee cellar can be kept below 55° Fahrenheit, it
should be a good storage place for extracted honey in sealed containers, ac-
cording to Prof. Wilson's experiments."

Shorter Hours "Since the adoption of the shorter working week, cotton
and Leisure mill employees find themselves with a great deal more time
upon their hands than they have been accustomed to. A number
of mill men have told us that the workers on their first shifts, getting out
of the mills early in the afternoon, are absolutely at a loss to know what to
do with themselves. In many mills, the second shift has been noticed gath-
ering about the mills several hours before they were due to go to work," says
an editorial in Textile Bulletin, August 17. "They have nothing else to do.
This condition is creating a new problem in the mill villages. The duty of
meeting it is naturally going to fall upon the mill owners. So far, they
have had little time to consider the question of the leisure hours of their
workers. As conditions become more normal, we feel sure that this question
is coming in for the serious consideration it deserves. Every effort should
be made to provide means for making idle hours both happy and valuable. It
is going to take plenty of planning and ingenuity to keep leisure hours from
becoming plain loafing hours. The mills that succeed in providing addition-
al facilities for healthy amusement and recreation are going to do a real
service for their people and make a material contribution to their welfare
and happiness. Incidentally the mills will reap a real benefit from such a
program."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Sept. 1.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7.25; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4-\$5. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice \$4.20-\$4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4-\$4.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.15; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.60.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $87\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 hd.wr,* K.C. $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. $88\frac{1}{2}$; No.1 s.r.wr. St.L. 89- $89\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. $88\frac{1}{2}$; No.1 w.wh. Portland 70-71; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 77- $3/8$ --80- $3/8$; No.2 rye Minneap $73\frac{1}{2}$ - $74\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 mixed corn St.L. 50 (Nom.); No.2 white St.L. 54 (Nom.); No. 2 yellow K.C. $46\frac{3}{4}$ - $47\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 51; No.3 yellow Chi.49- $49\frac{1}{2}$; St.L. 50- $50\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 white oats St.L. 38 (Nom.); No. 3 white Minneap 33- $7/8$ --34- $7/8$; K.C. $35\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $35\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. $36\frac{3}{4}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$. Spec. No. 2 barley Minneap 68-70; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.80-\$1.84.

N.J. sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.50 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. northern and central pts. L.I. sacked Cobblers \$2.40-\$2.60 in East and Me. stock \$2 in Boston. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.15-\$2.25 Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 90-\$1 per 50 lbs sack in N.Y.C.; Mass. stock 90-\$1.10. Minn. and Wis. yellows 75-85 in Chi. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.25-\$3.50 per stave bbl. in city markets. Md. and Del. bus. 75-\$1 in East. Va. No.1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. McIntosh apples \$1.25 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C. N.Y. Wealthys \$1.-\$1.25 and Penn. 75 in that market.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 pts. to 9.01 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.41 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 4 pts. to 9.35 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 pts. to 9.30 cents.

No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y.:

Wholesale prices/ Single Daisies 13- $13\frac{5}{8}$;
Young Americas $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23; 91 score $22\frac{1}{4}$; 90 score 21. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$; Standards 16- $17\frac{1}{4}$; Firsts $15\frac{3}{4}$. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 56

Section 1

September 6, 1933

ENDORSE NRA PLAN

Emphatic approval of President Roosevelt's recovery plan was expressed by several speakers at yesterday's session of the Trade Union Congress and in the body of a resolution adopted calling upon the British Government to adopt similar measures, says an Associated Press report from Brighton, England. The congress broke into cheers when American representatives read a cable which said: "Most basic industries are now under codes. The coal industry is next with union recognition. Three hundred Federal unions are chartered and over 2,000,000 men reemployed."

FAVOR COTTON CUT

Reduction of the Nation's cotton crop for the next two years, both on the basis of acreage and of bales ginned, was voted by representatives of five States at Atlanta yesterday, while a similar meeting in Memphis approved any plan the Federal Government might adopt for reducing the yield. Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida were represented at Atlanta, and Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee at Memphis. Cotton States representatives also met in Dallas, where Cully A. Cobb, cotton production chief, said the reduction program was being worked out now for the 1934 season in order to help prices for the 1933 crop now being picked. (Associated Press.)

RAIL RATES

Railroads have notified the Interstate Commerce Commission that, effective October 1, when the emergency freight surcharges authorized two years ago expire, they will put into effect increased rates on scores of commodities on which experimental rate reductions had been made to meet truck competition. The surcharges, authorized October 20, 1931, to tide the roads over the slump period, have been extended twice, but the commission recently announced that they will not be continued. (Associated Press.)

PHOSPHATE ACCORD

Franco-American negotiations for an agreement on dividing the European phosphate market and if possible fixing a minimum price have reached a successful conclusion on the major points, it was reported in a Paris wireless to the New York Times. American producers, it is understood, have accepted the proposed convention, which will remain in force ten years. As there are still some minor points to be settled, the negotiators are keeping the terms accord secret.

Section 2

Farm Income Continued improvement in the cash income of farmers promises to add some \$700,000,000 to farm purchasing power by the end of the year--this in addition to any bonuses paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act--according to estimates made by the State Street Research and Management Corporation in conjunction with the Corn Industries Research Foundation. Basing their estimates on sample commodities that normally produce 71 percent of the farmer's total cash income, these research organizations place the cash paid for farm products during July at about \$420,000,000, 9 percent above the month of June and about 48 percent above the income for July of last year. The report says: "While an advance estimate must necessarily be only a rough approximation, it is possible that farm cash income for the full year 1933 may show more than a 15 percent improvement over 1932, bringing the total cash income for the year to about \$4,700,000,000. The total for 1932 was \$4,000,000,000."

Cooperation With NRA "Regarding the National Recovery Administration, much is being said by some newspapers about boycotting and coercion. It is charged that when the Government and representatives of the Government urge our citizens to refuse to patronize dealers who decline to conform to the provisions of the administration's recovery program, it is boycotting and is going too far....The administration has stated from the beginning, and so far as we know not one person or periodical or group has denied, that the NRA plan cannot succeed and was never intended to succeed without the wholehearted and complete cooperation of American industry and the American people. Everybody admits that, and everybody knows it to be true. There is and there can be absolutely no difference of opinion and dissent on that score. Now then--and we make this assertion on our own responsibility--anything like complete cooperation by industry cannot be achieved without some measure of compulsion....The people have received the proposition of the new deal with open arms, as a last but by no means forlorn hope, and thrown themselves into its execution with fine enthusiasm. But no element of doubt of uncertainty as to regulation and enforcement of the plan should be permitted to enter. The plan is either sound or it is not sound; it is either wanted or it is not wanted. If it is sound and wanted it must be accepted 'as is'. It would be far better to abandon it than to draw its teeth." (The Tobacco Leaf, August 26, Editorial.)

Wheat Agreement "While the international wheat agreement is looked upon as just what it is--an agreement between exporting countries to regulate production and marketing of wheat--there is something else in the agreement that is of great significance. The agreement itself is based upon a realization that all the countries of the world are dependent on one another. Such a realization may be the opening wedge to crack the hard shell of nationalism that has been forming over the whole world....This is a good lesson as teaching that no nation can live unto itself alone without paying a price that is greater than the object is worth. From this experience may come a more willing attitude on the part of the different nations to deal with one another as members of an economic unit vitally interested in each other's welfare. Such an attitude would lead to greater foreign trade that would absorb more of all surplus products. (Wall Street Journal, September 2, Editorial.)

Farm Equipment Situation Improves "Improved collections and dealer-buying are the features encouraging farm-equipment manufacturers, whose operations as a whole still continue in the red," says Barron's for September 4. "The industry is looking forward to a resumption of buying and greater improvement in collections, once the farmers receive their acre-curtailment funds from the Federal Government, but, on the whole, does not foresee a profitable year unless the remaining months produce an exceptional volume of business. For the third consecutive month, collections by farm-equipment manufacturers to date in August are running ahead of those in the like period last year. Total collected, however, still remains below year-ago levels, although the August increase is expected to place the year on a parity in this respect with 1932 figures...."

Refrigerated Trucks An article on "Design and Construction of Refrigerated Truck Bodies" in The National Provisioner (September 2) reports the refrigeration of a large truck body of 588 cubic feet capacity with ice and salt at a cost of about \$2.10 a day. This truck carries a load of about 760 pounds of ice. If solid carbon dioxide is used the refrigerant weighs about 400 pounds less. Whether carbon dioxide is advisable "depends on its availability, cost per pound, and the distance this refrigerant has to be shipped." Mechanical refrigeration is also being employed.

Milling and Baking Tests Ten of the fifteen wheat variety milling tests arranged by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association in cooperation with the State experiment stations of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana and local farmers have come through to a successful harvest and will be tested for milling and baking values this fall. Sixty bushel lots of each variety will be shipped to Minneapolis and ground in a uniform manner. The flour will then be distributed to the various milling companies who are members of the association, as well as State and Federal laboratories, for detailed study. The following varieties were included in the cooperative tests: Marquis, Ceres, Minn. D.C. No. 2303, Reward, Supreme and Mont. No. 649 (Marquis X Hard Federation). The completed field tests were located at Waseca, Morris, Montevideo and Crookston, Minn.; Fargo, Dickinson, Leeds, Fessenden and Langdon, N.D.; and Fort Benton, Mont. Unsuccessful tests, not harvested because of crop failure, were planted at Bath, S. Dak., Power, Mont., and Edgeley, Wettinger and Williston, N. Dak. (Modern Miller, September 2.)

Vitamins in Strawberries Reporting results of feeding frozen strawberries and strawberry ice cream to guinea pigs, C. R. Fellers and M. J. Mack, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, summarize results in The Ice Cream Trade Journal for August, as follows: "Howard Supreme and Klondike varieties of fresh strawberries are excellent sources of vitamin C, only two grams daily giving good weight gains, and full protection from scurvy. Preservation of strawberries by freezing, with or without sugar, had no harmful effect on the vitamin C content of the fruit. Strawberries when incorporated in ice cream showed no measurable loss of vitamin C. This is attributed to the low temperatures at which agitation, air incorporation and storage take place."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 5.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7.15; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1000 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.20-\$4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.10-\$4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.35-\$4.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-\$7.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr,wheat,* Minneap 85-88; No.2 hd.wr,* K.C. 83-84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 86; St.L. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 s.r.wr, wheat, St.L. 87-88; No.1 w.wh. Portland 70-72; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -78 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 rye Minneap 71-1/8--72-1/8. No.2 yellow corn K.C. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{4}$; St.L. 49-55; No.3 yellow Chi. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -49 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.3 white oats Minneap 34-34 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36; Chi. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 68-71; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.90 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veg.: L.I. Green Mts. U.S. No.1 100 lb sacks \$2.10-\$2.20, Me. bulk per 180 lbs Cobblers \$3.65-\$3.80 in N.Y.C. Wis. round whites sacked in Chi. \$1.80-\$2. N.Y. No.1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. McIntosh \$1-\$1.25 per bu. Gravensteins 75-85. N.Y. and Mass. yellow onions 90-\$1 per 50 lb sack in eastern cities. Ind., Iowa, Minn. and Wis. 50 lb sacks yellow U.S. No. 1 70-75 in Chi. E.S. Va. stave bbls. Jersey type U.S. No.1 \$1.75-\$2.50; E.S. Md. Del. bu. bask. Jersey type U.S. No. 1 75-\$1 in N.Y.C. Penn. Elberta peaches bu. bask. U.S. No.1 2 in. min. \$1.75-\$2.25. N.Y. Wes. N.Y. Points bu. bask. Elbertas U.S. No.1 2 in. min best \$1.25-\$2 in N.Y.C.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 40 pts. to 8.61 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.63 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 39 pts. to 8.96 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 43 pts. to 8.87 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23 cents; 91 score 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 score 21 cents. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Young Americas 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 cents; Standards 17 to 18 cents; Firsts 16 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 57

Section 1

September 7, 1933

RAILWAY SITUATION Improvement in the financial structure of the railroads, say press reports, was brought forcibly to attention last night with announcement that class 1 carriers are realizing nearly \$100,000,000 more net operating income than they did a year ago. Simultaneously, the way was paved for still greater improvement when tentative plans for promoting stabilization of rates and curtailing cutthroat competition were agreed upon at a conference of representatives of the railroads, water shipping companies and Joseph B. Eastman, Federal transportation coordinator. Eastman said the conferees agreed it was "highly desirable" to establish regional standing committees representing the carriers which would keep each other informed of all proposed rate reductions and discuss them thoroughly before putting them into effect.

BANKERS CONVENTION The American Bankers Association convention telegraphed to President Roosevelt yesterday, says a Chicago report to the New York Times, a resolution urging that deposit insurance under the new banking act be postponed lest it result in "the suspension and liquidation of some thousands of banks" which are unable to qualify in the short time left before January 1, when the guarantee provision goes into effect. At the same time, the association declared for a policy of cooperation in speeding national recovery. President Roosevelt in a message to the convention urged an easing of credits to business to assist the NRA program.

BRITISH DAIRY POOL British farmers have noted overwhelmingly for a national dairy pool. The recent poll of registered dealers, it was announced yesterday, showed 96.42 percent in favor of the scheme, says a London dispatch to the Associated Press. A two-thirds majority was necessary. Farmers will sell their milk through regional pools which will divide the profits among participants according to the amount of milk each delivers. The National Board, which will be in charge, will be responsible not only for marketing and supply contracts but also will utilize surplus milk for cheese making and the manufacture of dry milk on a large scale. The board assumes control October 1 for a trial period until the new year, when the scheme becomes formally effective.

CRANBERRY STRIKE Three hundred cranberry pickers struck yesterday for higher wages and four policemen, armed with riot guns, last night stood guard over one of the largest bogs in the Plymouth, Mass., area, the Associated Press reports. The coastal section of Massachusetts, especially along the south shore and Cape Cod, produces the bulk of the Nation's cranberry crop. Workers were variously reported to have demanded from 65 to 80 cents an hour, as compared with the 40 cents offered by members of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association.

Section 2

Wheat The Government program calls for a reduction of 9,600,-
 Acreage 000 acres to restore a proper balance between supplies and
 Reduction requirements for wheat. In ordinary times such a program
 would have tremendous bullish price influence, but this par-
 ticular factor seemed to have no marked influence whatever. On the other
 hand, a moderate amount of selling shot prices downward and then a moderate
 buying brought them up again. It is a long wait for acreage reduction to
 have more than a sentimental influence on the market. A lot of holders got
 tired of waiting for the "long-time pull". But there is ^{definite} evidence that the
 efforts to reduce acreage are more certain and more tangible than they were
 several months ago. We are assured by Kansas millers that there has been a
 distinct reversal of opinion on the part of Kansas farmers towards acreage
 reduction. That 30-cent break in wheat, followed by an intensive effort of
 Government agents to sign up farmers, witnessed a breakdown of the farmer's
 views against signing. This same change in sentiment has probably taken
 place in the principal wheat-producing areas. (Editorial, Modern Miller,
 September 2.)

Consumption Consumption of food, clothing, household furnishings and
 Study miscellaneous merchandize by the mass of our people has suf-
 fered no sharp falling off since 1929, according to a report,
 "The Behavior of Consumption in Business Depression", published by the Harvard Business School.
 ard of living as regards housing and fuel has declined, but according to the
 figures submitted the physical quantities of goods used in living, other
 than fuel, have declined no more than about 10 percent. The report was pre-
 pared by Arthur R. Tebbutt, instructor in statistics at the school, who has
 come to a conclusion that, taking the country as a whole, no great consumer
 shortages have been built up, and that apparently we should not expect the
 consumption goods industries to furnish the springboard from which we shall
 jump back to prosperity. We should, rather, give attention chiefly to the
 stimulation of industries manufacturing capital goods or producers' goods,
 he declares, these industries having suffered a severe drop since 1929. (New
 York Times, August 27.)

Rocky "...Recent studies show that rocky mountain spotted fever
 Mountain is prevalent in the eastern and southeastern parts of the
 Fever United States where typhus, with which rocky mountain spotted
 fever is sometimes confused, is endemic. Rumreich, Dyer and
 Badger have also established the fact that the dog tick (*Dermacentor varia-*
bilis) is the vector of the disease in these areas. This tick is found in
 Eastern and Midwestern States and on the West Coast and to some extent over-
 laps the distribution of *Dermacentor andersoni*. In these areas, sporadic
 cases of typhus already have been reported....Through the brilliant investi-
 gations of Spencer and Parker, a vaccine has been produced which offers com-
 plete protection to man against the more virulent forms. The value of this
 vaccine hasnot only been proved experimentally but also adequately demonstrat-
 ed in well-controlled studies in man in the highly infested Bitter Root Val-
 ley of Montana and the Snake Valley of Idaho. This vaccine consists of a
 phenolized emulsion of the viscera of infected wood ticks....It is practical
 to vaccinate only those who...are constantly exposed to the tick bite and
 those who live in highly infested areas..." (Editorial, Jrn. Am. Med. Assoc. 8/19)

Comment on
New Bill

The August number of The Drug and Cosmetic Industry publishes an 8-page article presenting in parallel columns the analysis of the proposed new food and drugs bill and a "supplemental analysis" prepared by the trade journal. The journal in an introductory paragraph says, "This analysis is much more searching and points out dangers in the bill which the administration has ignored."

City Farms
in Texas

"The most extensive housing project ever undertaken in Texas is being promoted in Dallas by the National Architectural and Engineering Company," says The Wall Street Journal for September 6. "E. M. Rabon, president, said the company would provide two-acre city farms for 1,500 families upon land recently reclaimed in the Trinity River bottoms by means of hydraulic fills and levees. The program calls for expenditure of approximately \$5,500,000 and employment for more than 3,000 men for a year. The company has options on 6,000 acres from the Trinity Farm Securities Company. Parks, swimming pools, golf courses and other recreational facilities, as well as commercial centers, are to be provided. Paved streets, drainage, utilities and transportation between the farm and downtown Dallas are planned. Houses will be modern, with all conveniences. Residents will be given their houses, 200 hens, a cow and a horse or tractor, for \$15 or \$20 a month for three years. After 25 years the corporation must be liquidated."

National
Arboretums

of the Forest Service
Ward Shepard/writes on "Tree Arboretum or Forest Arboretum?" in American Forests for September. "Now that Washington is to have a great National Arboretum--at once a museum of living trees from the four quarters of the world, a beautiful park, and a forest experiment station--it is natural that we should consider and profit by the experience of Europe in creating scientific forest gardens of this type. Unique among these, though one of the youngest, is the arboretum of Tervueren, in Belgium....This arboretum is not merely a tree arboretum but a forest arboretum--if one may employ such a redundancy. As an arboretum should do, it has brought together into one spot, from the ends of the earth, all the principal kinds of trees that can be made to grow in the climate of Belgium, and it has grouped these trees together into their natural associations, thus giving true and lifelike reproductions of all the chief forest types of the world....This way, so beautifully exemplified at Tervueren, can be defined as the living reproduction of forests, such as actually exist in nature and fall into well-defined types, as botanists and foresters call them--the natural groups or associations of forest trees that have learned to get along together in the struggle for existence. This is the system of nature rather than the system of the botanical textbook; and yet it can be successfully combined with a systematic botanical arrangement...."

Wild-Life
Exhibit

Wild-life management, as worked out by the School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, at Williamstown, Mich., in cooperation with other State and Federal organizations, is illustrated at the Century of Progress Exposition as a part of the exhibit of the Izaak Walton League, of which S.B. Locke is conservation director. It consists of a diorama which illustrates farm land being managed for wild life.... (Science, September 1.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

September 6.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7; cows good \$3.35-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-\$7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5. Hogs, 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.15-\$4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$4.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.25.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap 84-7/8--87-7/8; No.2 hd.wr.wheat,* K.C. 83-84; Chi.83³/₄-84; St.L. 87; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 88; No.1 w.wh.Portland 70-71; No.2 am.dur,* Minneap 75¹/₂-78¹/₂. No.2 rye Minneap 70³/₄-71³/₄. No.2 mixed corn K.C. 45¹/₂-46¹/₂; St.L. 49; No.3 yellow Chi. 47-48¹/₂; No.3 white oats Minneap 33-7/8--34-3/8; K.C. 34¹/₂-35¹/₂; Chi. 33¹/₂-35; St.L. 36; barley Spec. No.2 Minneap 69-71. No.1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.84¹/₂-\$1.89¹/₂.

Fruits and veg.: L.I. green mts. U.S. No. 1 100 lb sacks \$2.15-\$2.20, N.J. 100 lb sack cobbles \$2-\$2.10 in N.Y.C.; Wis. round whites sacked in Chi. \$1.80-\$1.95. McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25 per bu.; Wealthys 75-\$1 in N.Y.C. N.Y. and Mass. yellow onions 90-\$1 per 50 lbs sack in eastern cities. Ind., Iowa, Minna. and Wis. 50 lb sacks yellow U.S. No.1 70-75 in Chi. E.S. Va. sweetpotatoes bu. bask. Jersey type 60-90; E.S. Md. and Del. 75-90; stave bbls Jersey type E.S. Va. \$2-\$2.25, in N.Y.C. Penn. bu. bask. Elberta peaches in N.Y.C. \$1.50-\$1.87¹/₂; W.N.Y. Points \$1.50-\$2.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 20 points to 8.81 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.68 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y.Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 9.15 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 9.12 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23; 91 score 22¹/₄; 90 score 21. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13 to 13³/₄; Young Americas 13¹/₄ to 13³/₄. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 18¹/₂ to 23; Standards 17 to 18; Firsts 16. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 58

Section 1

September 8, 1933

SHADE TREE CONFERENCE

Methods of combating the Dutch elm disease that threatens destruction of elm trees of the Northeastern States occupied the special attention yesterday of the ninth national shade tree conference at the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Times reports. Tree experts from the Northeastern States endorsed the program of the Department of Agriculture for scouting for diseased trees. A thorough search of Westchester County and adjacent areas will be undertaken. No cure has been reported for the Dutch elm disease, except that early removal of the infected limbs has been advised. The establishment of arboretums as an aid to the reforestation of depleted timber resources in the United States was urged by Dr. Henry Teuscher, of the New York Botanical Garden. He said arboretums were essential for testing new species for hardiness, selective breeding, usefulness and disease resistance.

FEDERAL SALARIES

The hope of higher salaries enthused Government officials yesterday as the Budget Bureau, in calling for expense estimates for next year, asked that salary figures be submitted on the base pay rate—without any fifteen percent reduction. The bureau, however, made clear that its call was "not to be understood as indicative of a change in existing policy". This was interpreted as a precautionary qualification, since most of them feel that by January 1 President Roosevelt will restore half if not all of the present fifteen percent reduction. They called attention to increasing costs of living, and the economy law's provision that the salary reductions be based on fluctuations in living expenses. (A.P.)

DEPOSIT INSURANCE PLAN

The Nation's bankers were told yesterday in Chicago that deposit insurance was for their own good and for the good of the public—and were given to understand by the administration that their opposition would be of no avail. J.F.T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency and one of the men who will direct the deposit insurance plan, listed before the American Bankers Association replies by President Roosevelt to all of their many objections to deposits guaranty. He declared "vicious, unwarranted and untruthful propaganda" had been distributed to the effect that small banks and independent banks would be eliminated under the act. (A.P.)

STEEL PRODUCTION

Production of steel in the United States in August amounted to 2,900,611 tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced yesterday. This compared with 3,203,810 tons in July, which was the largest output for any month since August 1930, and with 846,730 tons in August 1932. The sharp increase in production since March, when the output was 909,886 tons, the smallest for any month this year, brought production in the first eight months of the year to 15,093,613 tons. (Press.)

Section 2

Hawaiian
Sugar

"The manager of Ewa plantation, Hawaii, reports that a field of 50 acres which for 40 years has been continually cropped in cane has given the record yield of 18.5 short tons of sugar per acre (equivalent to 44.87 metric tons per hectare)," says Facts About Sugar for September. "A little mental arithmetic will throw an illuminating light on this performance. Hawaii annually harvests about 140,000 acres of cane. When and if Hawaiian planters acquire full knowledge of how to bring out the latent powers of their cane, and if they produce an average of no more than 18.5 tons per acre (which is still below the theoretical maximum) they could offer on the United States market 2,590,000 short tons of sugar annually, or about 40 percent of our present estimated consumption.... Ewa's production record once more demonstrates that the assertions of Dr. O. W. Willcox and other agrobiologists, that in skillful hands the sugar cane has an enormous latent growth power, are amply justified. This growth power is a factor to be seriously reckoned with in efforts to devise a *modus vivendi* under which competing interests may continue to exist side by side. Since it is clear that the various areas supplying the United States with sugar can avoid general ruin only by prorating production, the wisdom of allocating production on a tonnage rather than on an acreage basis is evident...."

Lamb Pools
Profitable

A letter to The National Wool Grower, September, tells of the good returns from the "Twin Falls County lamb pools for the farm flock owners." It says: "These pool shipments are handled under the direction of the county agent with the assistance of the directors of the pool. Shipments began this year around June 1 and continued at frequent intervals until July 20.... During that time there were 20 double decks loaded out with net results of \$6.03 per hundred less 3 percent on the gross receiving weight. This is the average net price for all shipments, freight, commission and all other local expenses having been deducted. And on nearly every shipment net returns per pound were in excess of local buying prices at the time the lambs were assembled for shipment. The local expense is small.... By meeting his share of that expense the small flock owner with a dozen fat lambs ready to go becomes a carload owner along with his neighbors, and has his chance to top the market...."

Russian
Grain
Campaign

The Soviet fall grain crop acreage campaign has been announced and the plan calls for total seedings of 93,923,000 acres, compared with 103,666,000 acres the previous fall, when a total of 93,898,000 acres were actually seeded. The winter wheat acreage "plan" calls for 31,132,000 acres. Last year it was 36,101,000 acres, but only 28,058,000 acres were actually seeded. It is stated in the stipulation on fall sowings that the 1934-35 grain tax will be calculated on the basis of the above plan and all acreage sown in excess of the plan will be free from taxation. In view of the general low level of the fall sowing plan this stipulation is no doubt intended to encourage an expansion of this year's fall acreage. It is also hoped that the publication of the plan a month earlier than last year will bring about an acreage expansion. The better progress of fallow plowing compared with last year is another factor which may help to bring about a more favorable development of fall sowings. (Modern Miller, September 2.)

Research on
Textile
Fibers.

"...The forms in which textiles may be produced have been multiplied many times, but as yet the fiber itself is somewhat of a mystery," reports G. Gordon Osborne, Foundation Research Fellow, who is engaged at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the direction of Dr. E. R. Schwartz, in a microscopic examination of both the external and internal characteristics of textile fibers. "Our work is to center more particularly on the details of external and internal fiber structure. In this respect the study is almost entirely new; what has been done before has been only incompletely pursued. The attempt will be to correlate the microscopically visible or detectable structure with chemical and X-ray analysis and with the results of physical tests for strength, elasticity, elongation, etc. These other investigations are also being carried out under the auspices of the Textile Foundation. Further definite progress in textiles depends upon more specific knowledge of textile raw materials. Upon such knowledge will rest the adoption, improvement, and modification of present manufacturing methods and technique. For with a more complete understanding of the reactions and workings--that is, the behavior, of the fibers--their advantages as well as their limitations will be better seen. Efforts now wasted will be conserved and the necessary work to be done will become more efficient." (Textile Bulletin, August 24.)

NRA Sentiment

"The business atmosphere has been cleared to the extent that unpleasant wrangling over code provisions has been largely dissipated. With the major industrial codes completed or on the eve of completion, corporate leaders in these large groups are better equipped to face the immediate future and the implication is good....Although the widely publicized code arguments damaged sentiment for a time, this phase of getting industry socialized is about over and the damage that can actually be tabulated is not great. Routine yardsticks of the production end of industry have dropped and may drop further, but at the other end, the retail end, there has been marked improvement. The fact that we have squirmed through an uncomfortable period without seriously impairing the recovery psychology is thought in many quarters to be proved by the fact that the Government throughout this period has not offered to produce a single inflationary action. In other words, no bolstering of the situation was found necessary, even though there has been within the last two weeks a great deal of talk concerning prospective inflation moves of the administration...." (The Economist, August 25.)

Farmers
and Oleo

"Since the first of the present year there has been a decline in butter consumption as compared to last year," says an editorial in The Creamery Journal for September. "Part of this decline is known to originate among town and city consumers. But still another part has been pretty definitely determined to be the result of farmers who sell their cream and buy oleomargarine for home consumption. In spite of economic conditions which exist among farmers as individuals who produce cream, there can be little sympathy extended to those who buy a butter substitute for their own consumption. Probably the most severe critics of this practice are to be found among farmers themselves who are definitely in the dairy business...."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Livestock at Chi.:

Sept. 7.-/Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7; cows good \$3.35-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-\$8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5. Hogs, 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.15-\$4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-\$3.75; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-\$7.75.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap $83\frac{3}{4}$ - $86\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 hd.wr,* K.C. 83- $83\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 85- $85\frac{1}{4}$; St.L. $86\frac{3}{4}$ -87; No.2 s.r.wr, St.L. 88- $88\frac{1}{2}$; No.1. w.wh. Portland 69-71; No.2 am.dur,* 73-7/8--76-7/8. No.2 rye Minneap 68-69; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. $45\frac{3}{4}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 49; No.3 yellow Chi. 48- $48\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats Minneap $33\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $34\frac{1}{2}$ - $35\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 33- $34\frac{1}{4}$. Spec. No. 2 barley Minneap 69-71. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.82-\$1.87.

Fruit and Veg.: Me. sacked cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.05 per 100 lb sack in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. northern and central pts.; L.I. Green Mts. ranged \$2.15-\$2.30 per 100 lb sack. Wis. sacked round whites \$1.70-\$1.90; Idaho and Wash. Russet Burbanks \$2.20-\$2.35; Col., N.D. and Utah Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.10. Conn. and Penn. Elbertas \$1.25-\$1.75; West. N.Y. Points Elbertas \$1.25-\$1.75; Hudson River Sect. Elbertas \$1.-\$1.50; Hales \$1.50-\$1.75. N.Y. yellows in consuming centers 75-95. Midwest. and west. stock mostly 90. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 in city markets with f.o.b. sales \$1.75; few high as \$1.90 in E.S. Va. and Md. Points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.40 per bu. hamper in Middle West. N.Y. McIntosh, U.S. No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. \$1-\$1.25; Mass. Wealthys U.S. No.1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Col. Salmon Meats standards 45s \$1.50-\$2.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 pts. to 8.66 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.68 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 14 pts. to 9.01 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 pts. to 8.97 cents. Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 23; 91 score $22\frac{1}{4}$; 90 score 21. Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13- $13\frac{3}{4}$; Young Americas $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y.(Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials $19\frac{1}{2}$ -24; Standards 18-19; Firsts 17. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 59

Section 1

September 9, 1933.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Frederick E. Murphy returned yesterday from the wheat conference, the New York Times reports, well pleased with accomplishments and convinced that "we will see \$1 wheat within a year." He said that "we really accomplished more than we expected. I think it is safe to predict that we will have \$1 wheat in about a year, and when we have that we have the makings of prosperity. I am convinced that the agreements of the wheat conference will result in gradually rising prices and general improvement."

LOANS TO RAILROADS

As a possible step to hasten recovery of heavy industries, President Roosevelt has proposed to Coordinator Eastman and Secretary Ickes Government loans to railroads for the purchase of rails and equipment. The funds would be loaned by the Public Works Administration. Before any plan of action is finally decided upon, however, the President feels that current price of steel rails should be reduced. The decline in rail prices since 1929 has not been as great as in other industrial products, according to a preliminary survey recently submitted to the White House. (Wash. Post)

CRANBERRY STRIKE

A strike of cranberry pickers spread yesterday to seven more large bogs in the Plymouth area, resulting in a walkout of 800 to 900 additional workers, says a Plymouth report to the Associated Press. The bogs affected now include fifteen of the largest in this section, with 1,200 pickers idle. They demand 80 cents an hour instead of the 40 offered by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association. Early black cranberries are now ready for harvest and failure to garner them would mean serious loss.

GINNED COTTON

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to September 1, was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau to have totaled 1,394,220 running bales, counting round bales as half bales, and excluding linters. Ginnings to September 1, last year, totaled 865,160 running bales, including 16,179 round bales and 31 of American-Egyptian, and to September 1, 1931, ginnings were 565,753 running bales, including 10,130 round bales and 19 bales of American-Egyptian. (Press)

Section 2

Commercial Uses Oil and Soap for August contains a report on California of Apricot Pits apricot oil by George S. Jamieson and Robert S. McKinney, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In 1908, they say, Frank Rabak, of the bureau, pointed out the commercial possibilities of apricot pits. "At that time the annual accumulation of pits amounted to approximately 5,000 tons. It is estimated that at the present time the cracking plants receive each season between 10,000 and 11,000 tons of pits from the apricot canning and drying industries. The kernels, which amount to about one-fourth the weight of the pits, usually contain from 40 to 45 percent of oil. Although the larger portion of the kernels separated at the cracking plants is exported to Germany, Holland and Scandinavian countries, the remainder is used for the domestic production of oil, most of which is absorbed by the cosmetic industry. Before any marked increase in the local use of the kernels for the production of oil is warranted, new outlets for it must be found as the quantity taken by the cosmetic manufacturers varies little from year to year. In many respects this oil is similar to that from cherry kernels and almonds, and it is reported to have the same excellent keeping qualities. It is a fine edible oil well suited for use in salad dressings and as a cooking oil. As in the case of cherry kernel oil, it will probably be found particularly useful for the commercial roasting of shelled nuts. A. D. Holmes....states that apricot oil is readily assimilated and has a nutritive value equal to that of the better known edible oils. A laboratory experiment was made in which a pound of the crude oil was saponified in the usual manner with the calculated quantity of caustic soda. The resulting soap was poured while hot into a box frame and allowed to stand for a day. In this way a very hard, white soap was obtained, which appeared comparable to an olive oil castile soap in so far as its lathering and washing qualities are concerned. The press cake remaining after the expression of the oil can be ground to a meal and sold as a fertilizer which has been found well adapted for use as a lawn dressing; or the meal can be moistened with water and after standing a few hours distilled with steam to recover the volatile oil (the yield of which amounts to about 1.5 percent of the meal), which is sold as bitter almond oil. After the distillation, the residue meal is dried and sold as fertilizer; or after it has been determined to be free from hydrocyanic acid formed by the hydrolysis of the amygalin glucoside, the meal can be used as a feed for livestock...."

Silver Agreement "The world economic conference failed in many things but it did widen the circle of the friends of silver," says F. E. Tyng, Jr., writing on "The Unappreciative Metal" in the American Bankers Association Journal for September. "The first tangible movement to rescue silver resulted from the enactment of a law, hurriedly rushed through the last Congress, which permitted nations owing war debts to the United States to pay in silver up to \$200,000,000, such metal being accepted at a valuation of 50 cents an ounce. The next step was to do something for silver at the London conference. Senator Pittman, in London as a member of the American delegation, obtained a silver agreement with seven other nations subject to formal governmental ratifications. Five countries--Mexico, the United States, Canada, Peru and Australia, classified as the world's largest

producers--agreed to purchase or withdraw from production 35,000,000 ounces of silver yearly for the 4-year period beginning January 1, next. Three others--India, China and Spain, described as the owners of the largest stocks of silver--agreed to dispose of not more than 40,000,000 ounces yearly for the same period. India is to sell not more than 35,000,000, Spain 5,000,000 and China none. There is an important proviso that India may avail herself of opportunities to sell any amount in excess of the 35,000,000 to governments needing 'tokens' to pay over to the United States Treasury on war debt account. India benefited by a windfall on June 15 of this year by selling 20,000,000 ounces for this purpose...."

Debentures Heavy oversubscription of a new issue of \$30,000,000 in Oversubscribed collateral trust debentures of the Federal intermediate credit banks was reported Thursday by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. The debentures bear an interest rate of 2 1/2 percent and are to be issued September 15. Subscriptions were closed Wednesday and Governor Morgenthau, with Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent in New York, and other officials of the Farm Credit Administration, made allotments to subscribers. The issue of \$30,000,000 will be divided into three maturities of six, nine and twelve months and is in part for refunding maturities of other issues and in part to provide new loan funds. (Farm Credit Administration release, September 7.)

British Reserve Banks Thomas F. Woodlock reports to The Wall Street Journal (September 8) from London that "it is clear that Great Britain is moving toward the ultimate goal envisaged in the statement of the Empire delegates at the close of the Economic Conference and something like a consolidation of the 'sterling bloc' is evidently in the air. It is pointed out that a movement is on foot in each of the dominions for establishment of a central reserve bank. Recently the scheme of a 'reserve bank' for British India was published. The Macmillan Commission in Canada is already at work on a similar proposal. New Zealand will in the coming session of its parliament reintroduce a bill which was brought forward at the previous session. There is talk that the Commonwealth Bank of Australia will either be modified into a true 'reserve' bank or replaced as to such functions by a new institution. South Africa has already a real Central Bank. All these institutions would greatly facilitate the formation of a solid 'sterling bloc' within the Empire and would enhance the attractions of sterling for all other countries which at present prefer the pound for the settlement of their international balance. Great Britain, as is her habit, is looking far ahead and taking all possible measures to protect her position as the great financial entrepot for the world, in addition to looking after her actual foreign trade...."

Figuring on Costs Under the NRA "Competition between foods themselves is just as important as it is between companies making similar or identical products," says an editorial in Food Industries for September. "Before the new deal we could figure fairly well where we stood, but the development of codes for hours of labor, wages, and conditions of employment will change all that. The management of every company will find it necessary to recalculate, at this time, not only its own costs but also the

probable costs and selling prices of competing products. In certain ways, however, there are hidden compensations for some manufacturers under the Blue Eagle plan. The concern which has previously paid the best wages will find a smaller increase of labor costs in prospect under the Blue Eagle, or a code, than those concerns which formerly paid on a lower wage scale. Similarly, the employer who formerly worked his crew a short-work week faces a smaller burden of new wages while complying with his code than one who went in for long hours. In either case, past social virtue on the part of the employer now receives something of a material reward on earth--today...."

Vitalism

A cable from Waldemar Kaempffert to the New York Times, September 8, reporting a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Leicester, England, says in part: "For a century a battle has been raging between mechanists and vitalists. The mechanists argue that the living organism is but a machine to be explained by invoking the discoveries of physics and chemistry, while the vitalists insist that what we call life is a manifestation of some mysterious inner force which has nothing mechanical about it. Dr. J. Gray entered the lists on the side of the vitalists to advance new reason why, in his opinion, it was impossible to believe living things evolved in a natural physical way from inanimate matter. 'I am inclined to think,' said Dr. Gray, 'that the intrinsic properties of living matter are as mysterious and as fundamental as the intrinsic properties of the molecule of a radioactive substance. When a physicist can tell us why one particular molecule explodes and another goes on existing, I venture to think we can only then begin to consider the possibility of defining the fundamental properties of living protoplasm in physical terms. Besides, even physicists find in radiating atoms examples of spontaneity and foresight. Physical laws are now regarded as mere statements of probabilities. We say stones do not leap spontaneously from the earth because the chances against it are so extremely great,' explained Dr. Gray. 'So with life. The organization of the simplest living organism is clearly more complex than that of a stone or a motor car. Who would believe the suggestion that a motor car or even a footprint on the sands came spontaneously into existence without the intervention of directive forces? Why then should we accept the spontaneous origin of living matter? It is possible, but it is so improbable that in any other sphere of human thought it would be discarded as a figment of a deranged brain.' If a physicist refuses to admit the spontaneous origin of machines, Dr. Gray elaborated, there is no reason why biologists should be asked to believe in the spontaneous creation of life. Living organisms develop from formless protoplasm as a result of processes without parallel in inanimate nature, he said. The fundamental unit of life is extremely small. According to Dr. Gray, it contains potentialities for change which are unique in the universe. 'These properties we must accept as fundamental axioms which may or may not prove (in the future) to have their parallel in the physical world,' he said. Dr. Gray concluded by quoting with approval the conviction of Prof. Niels Bohr, Nobel prize winner in physics, to the effect that the existence of life must be considered as an elementary fact that cannot be explained."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 11, 1933.

SWEDISH WHEAT PLAN That Sweden is willing to cooperate in united world action of any kind to reduce wheat acreage has been clearly indicated, says a Stockholm report. The government now has instructed the permanent grain commission to study means of restricting wheat production next year. The commission, in turn, has reported that it already has appealed to farmers to cooperate in limiting production. The commission functions to keep the domestic price of wheat up, through the enforced mixing regulation and by buying wheat from the farmer and selling to the mills. The present policy, it is pointed out, is aimed at keeping the acreage within the limits of home consumption if possible.

COTTON BELT PLEASED Editorial correspondence to the N. Y. Times (Sept. 10) from Memphis says that "Whether the government's acreage reduction plan is successful or not, whether the plowing up of 10,000,000 acres in the Cotton Belt is to bring higher yields to the farmers or not, the experiment has been so successful, and has so captured the imaginations of the cotton farmers of the South that they are perfectly willing to leave next year's method of production control to the authorities in Washington. This was conclusively proved this week at a conference of Mississippi Valley planters at Memphis. Though called to consider all plans having to do with production control, the conference, as in Atlanta and Dallas, finally settled into two parts, one favoring reduction by the control of acreage, and the other favoring reduction by controlling the baleage. Acreage control won."

SOVIET HARVEST Evidences of a harvest sufficient to end danger of starvation in the great grain-producing regions of the Ukraine and North Caucasus were observed by the Associated Press correspondent, who reports from Rostov-on-Don. Traveling without official supervision from Moscow on the first trip permitted since the foreign office invoked rigid control of the movements of foreign news writers, no signs of want or hunger were to be seen from the limited vantage points afforded by brief halts at many stations. There were indications of food in abundance. Large quantities of vegetables, fruits, milk, poultry and eggs could be had at low prices.

PHILIPPINES ANXIOUS Serious difficulties in the islands were predicted by Rafael Alunan, president of the Philippine Sugar Association, as a result of the sugar stabilization agreement reached at Washington this summer, drastically limiting insular imports. (Press Sept. 10)

Section 2

Mill Frank B. Neal, writing on "Feeds -- Yesterday and Today,"
 Feeds in Feed Industry, (September), says: "Not far back (as we now
 reckon time) wheat bran was considered of so little value for
 stock feeding that the farmers would not take it home from the mill, and the
 miller, when grinding the wheat taken as toll, spouted the bran into the tail
 race to get it out of the way. In those days the feedstuffs the farmer fed
 his stock were corn, oats, barley or rye, and these grains were taken to the
 mill to be ground for the stock. There were no corn gluten feeds. Moreover,
 corn oil meal, corn germ meal and hominy from the starch works were fed to
 pigs at the plant. Farmers considered hominy fed in the same light as wheat
 bran. There were no dried brewers' grains available at the breweries, but
 since this feedstuff was thought to be of little value, the farmers were
 permitted to haul it home without cost. Brewers in the early days malted
 the barley used in beer making, and the barley sprouts like the brewers'
 grains also found a place in feeding farm stock....Many other waste products
 (in many cases sectional, such as rice by-products, rice bran, rice screen-
 ings, rice polish, etc.) have been discovered to have individual nutrition-
 al value....Now since the corn crop is unusually short, also oats have been
 hit harder than corn, and the wheat crop is known to be very light, we
 cannot but realize that there will be more research work to discover new
 and untried feedstuffs...."

Turkeys and An article in Flour & Feed, (Sept.) says in part: "The
 Grasshoppers story of how the Indians are routing the grasshoppers from
 the Northern Navajo reservation at Shiprock, N. M., is
 recounted in the following report from Jay B. Nash, director of Indian
 emergency conservation work. 'We have all heard of the man who met the
 wolf at the door and appeared the next morning with a new fur coat; but the
 Indians at the Northern Navajo reservation have gone this one better. The
 wolf here appeared in the form of a grasshopper plague. The alfalfa fields
 were disappearing, peach trees were being stripped, melon fields were being
 devastated.....The superintendent was given \$1,400 to help get rid of grass-
 hoppers and here comes the ingenuity. Instead of poisoning them, he put on
 1,100 young turkeys. These turkeys are being herded from place to place
 where the grasshopper plague is the worst and as a result the turkeys are
 getting fat and the grasshoppers are disappearing. The melon fields and
 the alfalfa fields have been to a large extent saved....'"

Drought Farmer's Weekly, (South Africa), Aug. 9, says: "General
 Loans Kemp, Minister of Agriculture, (South Africa) has issued a
 statement, intimating the decision of the Government to es-
 tablish credit facilities to enable farmers in drought-stricken districts to
 purchase feed for their starving stock....The Free State Agricultural Union
 has approached the Government with a request, not to supply feed, but to
 create credit facilities which will enable farmers to purchase maize for
 feeding stock which cannot be sent away. The Free State farmers point out
 that a change has taken place in the position, owing to removals having
 diminished the number of stock remaining on the farms; that rain may be
 expected to fall within two months, while as prices of wool and mutton show

an upward tendency it would be sound policy to attempt to save the remaining stock...."

Wholesale Prices Wholesale prices continued to advance during the week of September 2, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announces, increasing by one tenth of 1 percent over the previous week. The Bureau's index number of the general level of wholesale prices for the week was 69.7 compared with 69.6 for the week ending August 26, and 69.3 for the week of August 19. Of the ten major groups of commodities which comprise 784 separate items, weighted according to their relative importance and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, six groups showed an increase and two a decline. Two of the main groups, namely, textiles and miscellaneous articles, remained at the level of the week before. Wholesale prices of farm products reacted sharply, dropping nearly 2 percent, but manufactured food products rose by one half of 1 percent. Other important groups showing advances during the week were fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials.

Anthrax An editorial on "Symptom-Free Anthrax," in the Journal of the American Medical Association, (Sept. 2), says: "Russian Cossacks usually kill all seriously diseased cattle and eat the diseased flesh in a partially cooked or semi-raw condition. The appearance of a case of malignant pustule in one Cossack group, therefore, led Sinai, of the bacteriologic institute at Alma Ata, Kazakstan, to make bacteriologic and serologic examinations of all members of this group. A month previously, about thirty members of the group had eaten the partially cooked flesh of a dying calf. Examination of blood stains at the place of slaughter showed that the calf was presumably dying of anthrax infection. In spite of the fact that only one member of the group showed recognizable symptoms, serologic reactions revealed the presence of 'anthrax antigen' in the blood of fifteen members of the group, or in about 40 percent of those known to have eaten the diseased veal. A parallel study of 269 serums from other local Cossack groups gave uniformly negative results. A reexamination of a few of the fifteen antigen carriers at the end of two months also gave negative results. Sinai concludes from these data that 'symptom-free anthrax' is possible in man and may be much more common than is currently assumed. Whether or not the circulating 'anthrax antigen' in the fifteen individuals was present in a viable or nonviable condition was not determined by the rabbit precipitin tests."

Rural Depopulation An abstract of an article, "A Qualitative Study of Rural Depopulation in a Single Township: 1900-1930," by Wilson Gee, of the University of Virginia in the American Journal of Sociology (September) says: "Population movements in a rural township in South Carolina were studied by comparing the years 1900 and 1930. Classification of the population into upper, middle, and lower classes indicates that the township has sustained a severe depletion in its upper class, largely due to migration to cities. There has been a 15 percent increase in the middle class. The heaviest losses have been incurred by the lower class, which has been attracted mainly to employment in adjacent textile mills. The middle class, in largest proportions, has remained on the farm. From a vigorous middle class, under conditions of a profitable agriculture, depletions in the ranks of the upper class may be partly repaired."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 9.- Chicago livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25-\$7.00; cows, good \$3.35-\$4.50; heifers, (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50-\$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50-\$8.00; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25-\$5.00; Hogs, 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25-\$4.60; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.20-\$4.60; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.40-\$4.30; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$2.50-\$3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75-\$7.90.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Sp. wheat* Minneap. 83-5/8-86-5/8; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K. C. 81-83; Chicago 82 (Nom); No. 1 W. Wh, Portland 66-68; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 74-77; No. 2 rye Minneap. 68-3/8-69-3/8. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 44 1/2-45 1/2; No. 3 yellow Chi. 45 3/4-46 1/2. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 34 1/2-34 3/4; K.C. 34-35; Special No. 2 barley Minneap. 69-71; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. \$1.81-\$1.86

Fruits and Veg.: In New York and Philadelphia: Long Island Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.15-2.25 per 100-lb. sack. Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes \$2.00, in New York; \$2.00 f.o.b. Northern & Central New Jersey Points per 100-lb. sack. Pa. and N. J. sacked Cobblers potatoes \$1.85-2.00 per 100-lb. sack. In Chicago: Idaho and Washington Russet Burbank potatoes ranged \$2.15-2.25; N. Dak. Bliss Triumphs \$1.80-1.85 per cwt. In New York: Pa. and Conn. Elberta peaches ranged \$1.00-1.50; Hudson River Section Elberta peaches \$1.00-1.25 ^{per} bushel. N. Y. Yellow onions 90-95¢; few \$1.00; N. Y. Orange County 75-90¢; Mass. 75¢-\$1.00 per 50-lb. sack. Eastern Shore Va. stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.50-2.00 in city markets with f.o.b. sales \$1.65-1.75 at Eastern Shore Va. and Md. points. Tenn. Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes \$1.25-1.35 per bu. hamper in Middle West. N. Y. McIntosh apples U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inches minimum \$1.00; Mass. Wealthy apples U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inches minimum \$1.00-1.12 1/2 per bu. Col. Salmon Meats cantaloupes standards 45s \$1.50-1.75 in N. Y.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 Score, 23 cents; 91 Score, 21 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 20 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13 3/4 cents; Young Americas, 13 1/4 to 13 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at N. Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 19 1/2 to 24 cents; Standards, 18 to 19 cents; Firsts, 16 1/2 to 17 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 20 points to 8.46¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.85¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 8.81¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 8.78¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein